THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,802—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1889.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	20th Dec.
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th ,,
				1890
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Jan.
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th ,,
† MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	17th ,,
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. I. Alderton	24th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	7th Feb.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5001	1000	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	21st ,,
† ASSAM	303	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th ,,
B.L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	4th Apr.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	On or about 1890.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	18th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	18th May.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	19th Dec.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	2nd Jan. 90.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	16th Jan.
MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	30th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th December 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

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FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
PO	...	...	16th Jan. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	1st April 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th January 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 12, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	5th Jan. 90
POSEIDON	Lemisich	4,600	600	5th Feb. 90

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4,000	600	10th Jan. 90

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MEDUSA	G. Messel	3,500	550	14th Jan. '90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Dec. 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th January 1890 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
ML PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	24th Dec.
M BRITANNIA	3069	Thos. Mitchell	9th Jan.
ML NUBIA	3551	F. Blight	21st ,,
M ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	8th Feb.
L HISPANIA	3380	G. Abrey	25th ,,
ML ASIA	3560	Wm. Russell	11th Mar.
L PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	29th ,,
ML BRITANNIA	3069	Thos. Mitchell	12th April.
L NUBIA	3551	F. Blight	26th ,,
L ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380	G. Abrey	31st ,,

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 30th Nov. 1889.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, Capt. DETLEFSEN. will sail as above on 27th December.

For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m. on 22nd December, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 25th December.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 26th December, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 11th January.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 20th December.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 24th December.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th December, 1889.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
DORUNDA	3,136	20th Jan. '90

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, November 28, 1889.

MACIVER LINE.
FIRST-CLASS PASSAGES ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

S. S. "LYCIA," 3,139 tons, carrying a Doctor and Stewardess, Cabins amidship and Electric Light, sails for Plymouth or Liverpool at the end of December. Apply to

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON, and Co.,
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THE MACIVOR LINE S.S. "LYCIA" has ARRIVED from ANTWERP, GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL *via* KURRACHEE, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

This Steamer having come on demurrage on her passage from Antwerp and Glasgow to Liverpool, Consignees of cargo shipped at these two ports are requested to sign the General Average Bond and pay a deposit of 5 per cent. on the invoice cost of their goods.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer; otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, December 16, 1889.

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are strongly recommended to the frequenters of the Skating Rink and to Polo and Lawn-tennis Players; they strengthen the Muscles, and cause no inconvenience to wear.

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MR. BURJORJEE PEROSHAW,

DIPLOMAED Dak Suppliers in Ordinary to H. E. THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD REAY, Governor of Bombay, in thanking the public for their kind support hitherto given, begs to inform them that from this day to the 2nd proximo he will carry Passengers from Poona to Mahableshwar direct, and from Wathar to Mahableshwar, at a fare and a half, both Journeys inclusive, on account of CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

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The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

		Rs.
BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)	800
Do.	do. 10 ,, ,, do.	500
EDISON	do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)	400
GRAMME	do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.	500
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GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE ,, 1 anna ,,

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LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
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UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

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	Rs.		Rs.
Bracelets	35	to	400
Brooches	14		150
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Earrings	12		400
Fichu Brooches	12		200
Gentlemen's Albert Chains	70		250
Gold Studs	13-8		20
Ladies' Chains	80		150
Ladies' Collarettes	150	to	250
Ladies' Jewelled Rings	40		500
Ladies' Necklets	150		250
Lockets and Earrings	150		300
Lockets	40		500
Necklets	150		250
Pearl Ear Studs	50		60
Pearl Studs	108		120
Pencil Cases	25		100
Pen and Pencil Cases	40		100
Pen Holders	16	to	30
Pin and Studs	70		150
Rings, Gipsy, Mizpah, &c.	20		40
Scarf Pins	8		150
Scarf Rings	25		60
Sleeve Links	35		60
Solitaires	35		40
Studs and Links	50		80
Tooth Picks	18		35
Trinkets	15		40
Wedding Rings	25		30

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	Rs.		Rs.
Babies' Bells and Whistles	8	to	25
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Cigar Cases	90		180
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Cigarette Cases	31-8		70
Coffee or Ice Spoons	52-8		63
Compasses	5	to	8
Flasks	75		90
Goblets	110		200
Inkstands	140		160
Knives	7		15
Match Boxes	10		20
Match Boxes Enamelled	20		30
Muffineers	40		100
Pap Bowls	84		100
Salt Cellars	80		140
Scent Bottles	10		40
Silver Mounted Tea Services	110	to	130
Snuff Boxes	30		40
Sugar Basins	80		110
Tea Services	200		250
Tea Spoons	50		60
Tobacco Boxes	40		50
Toilet Bottles	10-8		30
Whistles	6		10

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Asparagus Dishes and Servers, Rs. 80 to 90
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Dessert Stands, Rs. 31-8 to 100
Dessert and Fish Cabinets, Rs. 500
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Perfectly VENTILATED, very LIGHT, and thorough PROTECTION.

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XMAS AND NEW YEAR

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Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., are also showing some very pretty WRISTLET Watches, which have a reputation for moderate price, combined with thoroughly sound movements.

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Ladies' Gold Keyless Watch, fine movement and with Engraved back		from	45	0
Ditto	ditto	in Silver from	28	0
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The SILVER and ELECTRO WARE and CUTLERY is Magnificent—thoroughly well selected, and of the best Sheffield Manufacture and at Sheffield Prices.

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"STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE"

IS the best Pianoforte ever constructed for the Indian climate. It has all the good qualities of the world-famed "Grand Sympathetic Square," which the Makers, after years of research, trials, and alterations, have succeeded in transforming to the Most Perfect Piano specially made for extremes of climate like that of India.

Notwithstanding the transformation has been effected at considerable outlay, it has been decided not to increase the Price, which will be the same as that of the Grand Sympathetic Square, viz.

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Twelve monthly-hire payments	Rs. 72 per month.
Twenty-four do. do.	Rs. 38 per month.
Zinc-lined packing case	Rs. 25 extra.

The weight of the Piano when packed complete is 11 maunds 30 seers.

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SHROFF'S 'XMAS BAZAR.
TRY YOUR LUCK.
SHROFF'S FISH POND.
CHOICEST COLLECTION IN LATEST NOVELTIES,
TOYS, DOLLS AND FANCY PRESENTS.
6, HORNBY ROW, FORT.

KEMP & CO.'S AERATED WATERS, IN SYPHONS.

Per Dozen,—Soda, Rs. 1-8; Lemonade, &c., Rs. 3.
Syphons allowed for on Return.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES,
NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.
IN
NUMEROUS VARIETIES.

ALL our various Departments have now been replenished with the most splendid selections of NEW and NOVEL GOODS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

IN addition to a Choice Assortment of English Production we have the following:—

INDIAN CHRISTMAS CARDS—
Chromo-Lithographs as supplied by the Basel Mission ... ...Each As. 0 12

INDIAN CHRISTMAS CARDS—
Photographs of Various Indian Scenes ... ...Each Re. 1 0

INDIAN CHRISTMAS CARDS—
Hand-Painted, Bombay Views, &c. ... ...Each Re. 1 4

BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA. Temple House, Camp & Shoodwar Peth.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

BOMBAY LAUGHING SEASON.
An Unparalleled Instance of Popularity
Of the Renowned and Only
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,
The Donators of Mirth and Music.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, DEC. 20.
Last Representation of the present Monster Programme,
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
Introducing
The Soul of Humour,
The Piquancy of Wit,
The Acme of Human Taste,
The Spice of Novelty,
The Charm of Song,
The Perfection of Dancing,
&c., &c.
Last appearance of the
WONDERFUL BABY ELEPHANT
TO-NIGHT.

TO-MORROW EVENING, SATURDAY, DEC. 21,
MONSTER CARNIVAL PROGRAMME,
First Time of Our Burlesque Opera,
KILL TROVATORE.
And a Host of Other Novelties.

Admission as usual. Smiling begins 9 p.m.
THOS. P. HUDSON,
Proprietor and Manager.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

GREAT REDUCTION in Price
On and after MONDAY 16th inst.

Entrance to Enclosure	... 2	Annas.
Entrance to Switch	... 2	do.

BAND on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 6 to 10 p.m.

Swings, Shooting Gallery, and other attractions

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AND QUADRILLE PARTY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY, INSTITUTE, PAREL.
Under the Patronage of
S. JACKSON, Esq., C.I.E.,
In aid of St. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

A DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT, to be followed by a Quadrille Party, will be given in the above Institute

ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 23.
By Members of the Parel Gymkhana.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Special Reserved Seats Rs. 2. These seats to be booked before 5-30 p. m. on the 23rd. Unreserved seats Re. 1.
The floor has been specially prepared for Dancing.
Stage Manager—Mr. W. T. HART,
Tickets may be obtained of the Honorary Secretary, any of the Committee, Rev. Dr. Evans, or at the door.
Doors open at 8-30; commence at 9 sharp, B. T.

A. C. SCOTT,
Hony. Secretary.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "EBRO," arrived from HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival; otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th Dec. 1889.

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50 PER CENT. OFF.

IMMENSE STOCK
OF
'XMAS AND NEW YEAR
CARDS
AT
HORMUSJI SORABJI AND CO.

OUR STOCK is well appreciated by HUNDREDS, and they are PUZZLED to select from, owing to numerous varieties.

SOLD AT HALF THE PRICE.

Before you visit any firm, we solicit your kind inspection.

HORMUSJI SORABJI & Co.,
26, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy .... Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING
MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
REDUCTION OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASS FARES.

FROM and after 1st January 1890, the ordinary First-class Fare will be reduced from 18 to 12 pies per mile, and the ordinary Second-class Fare will be reduced from 9 to 6 pies per mile, upon this Railway.

Except in special circumstances and on special occasions, Return Tickets will not be issued.

JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 16th December 1889.

'XMAS CARDS!
'XMAS CARDS!!
'XMAS CARDS!!!
IN GREAT VARIETY.
From Annas 2 to Rs. 7 each.
MORENAS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

'XMAS CARDS!
INDIAN VIEWS!!
'XMAS CARDS!
INDIAN VIEWS!!
Re. 1 each.
MORENAS & COMPANY,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK

Opposite the Victoria Terminus.
SECOND GRAND FETE NIGHT,
FRIDAY, 20TH DECEMBER.
A MONSTER PROGRAMME OF NOVELTIES.
8-30 Doors open; 8-45 General Skating.

10 o'clock, Mr. H. A. SIMMONS the PREMIER SKATER will make his first bow in Bombay On STILTS TWO FEET HIGH, And will perform TRICKS, WALTZ, SPIN, and go through EVOLUTIONS never before attempted by ANY OTHER SKATER on ordinary Skates.

10-25.—The INSTRUCTORS will WANDER AROUND FOR ONE MILE. Do not fail to observe the happy smile on the face of the winner.

10-35.—A THREE-LEGGED RACE OPEN TO ALL COMERS. Names now received at the Rink Office. Prizes—Choice Pair of Skates or Season Ticket.

11 o'clock.—The GREAT HANDICAP RACE, half a mile. Mr. H. A. Simmons will give two of the fastest Skaters in Bombay half a lap start in eight laps.

The Rink will be kept open till 12 o'clock.
General Admission Rs. 2, Reserved Chairs Rs. 3. Skates Re. 1 extra.
Tickets are now on sale at the Rink Office. Secure them at once and avoid the crush.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HURJIMULL AND CO.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS.
DIAMOND, GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON.

LARGEST STOCK of Indian Jewellery for Christmas, Birthday and Wedding Presents.
Inspection invited to our Show Rooms. Don't fail to visit us. Prices moderate.

HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,
Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1886 of the Legislative Council of India entitled the Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866, notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of HENRY NICHOLAS REEVES, formerly of Witley, near Godalming, in the County of Surrey in England, but late of No. 9, Palaces Garden Terrace, Kensington, in the County of Middlesex in England, a Colonel in Her Majesty's Bombay Staff Corps, deceased, who died at No. 9, Palace Garden Terrace, Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, on the 19th day of March 1889, and of whose property and assets Letters of Administration, with the will annexed, were on the 14th day of December 1889, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Mr. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DUBASH, of Bombay, the constituted Attorney of BERTHA MARY REEVES, the Widow of the said deceased, and the Executrix named in the said will, for her use and benefit and limited until she should obtain probate of the said will, to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash, at their office, National Bank Building, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, their names and addresses in writing, and particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 1st day of February 1890, as after that date the said Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusji Dubash as such administrator will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased, then in his hands, to the said Bertha Mary Reeves, as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 19th day of December, 1889.

PAYNE, GILBERT AND SAYANI,
Administrator's Solicitors.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THE LEVEL CROSSING OVER THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, NEAR THE COLABA RAILWAY STATION.

UNDER Section 319 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, the abovenamed Level Crossing will be closed against traffic, from 8 p.m. on the 20th instant to 6 a.m. on the 21st instant, during the progress of repairs.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
JAMES W. SMITH, M. Ins. C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer.
Municipal Office, Bombay, 19th December 1889.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

FRESH TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, on FRIDAY, 5th January 1890, at 2 p.m., for the Supply of the following articles during the year 1890-91;—

1. Hay, Green Grass and Rice Straw for Municipal Bullocks, Heifers, Calves and Horses, from 1st March 1890 to 28th February 1891.
2. Hay and Rice Straw for Cattle, Sheep and Goats at the Municipal Slaughter Houses at Bandora, from 1st April 1890 to 31st March 1891.

Printed forms of Tenders and conditions of contract, &c., can be obtained on payment of (1) one rupee for each form of Tender at the office of the Health Officer.

A deposit of Rs. 2,000 must be paid separately into the Chief Accountant's office at the time of lodging tenders.

Successful tenderers must pay full stamp duty on their contracts, half the expenses of advertising and printing the contracts, and such further deposit as with the Rs. 2,000 deposited with the tenders, will make up ten per cent on the amount of the contract.

Hay, Straw and Green Grass to be of the first quality, and samples of the same must be lodged in the Health Officer's Department.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 19th December, 1889.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

MADRAS RACES 1890.

JANUARY 21st, 23rd, 25th and 28th.

OWNERS are reminded that the Final Entries close 1st January 1890.

Tent and Stable accommodation is provided on the Racecourse. Those requiring the same, should apply to the undersigned without delay.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Madras Races.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our Offices from Elphinstone Circle to the OLD SECRETARIAT BUILDINGS.

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.

Bombay, 16th Dec. 1889.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, &c., will be OPENED to the Public by H. E. THE GOVERNOR, on WEDNESDAY, 12th February, 1890, at the Secretariat.

On TUESDAY EVENING, 11th February, a CONVERSAZIONE will be held for a Private View of the Exhibition, open only to Members of the Society and Lady Friends.

The latest date for receiving Framed Pictures and other Exhibits, is February 3, 1890. For Prospectuses and other particulars, apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY,

L. R. W. FORREST,
Bombay.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Kanhan Division Central Provinces, has vacancies for from four to six sub-overseers. Candidates should produce certificates that they are able to supervise simple road construction.

Salary including horse allowance up to 50 will be given.

Applications for the posts should be made without delay.

M. LESLIE.
For Executive Engineer, Kanhan Division.
Ex. Engineer's Office, Kamptee, 30th Nov. 1889.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES. Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKEY as supplied to the Clubs. A fresh shipment just received by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay Agents.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS! Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—A grand display of our famous TEAS in fancy ornamental packets. MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—NOW OPEN at LANOWLI, the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

WANTED—A First-class Certificated ENGINEER for the Reay Paper Mills, Poona. Apply at No. 17, Marine Street, Bombay, or the Secretaries, Poona, stating terms.

TRY your luck at our Fish Pond. Only Annas Eight per dip. Full value in each case. Four times value in many cases.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CAKES HAVE HIS NAME UPON THEM. BEWARE OF FRAUD. 7, Church Gate Street, 7, Church Gate Street.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR—Major Stanley Carter says (from another Hotel):—"If I come up next year I shall stay with you. Your Table Arrangements are superior to any."

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of Christmas and New Year Cards, Plush, Velvet, Silk, Satin, Ivory, Hand-paint on Porcelain and Ivory, from Half Anna to Rs. 30 each.—VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTIVALA'S DINNER PILLS by strengthening the tone of the stomach and assisting digestion, remove a variety of ailments, such as Biliousness Heartburn, Pains in the Back, Headaches, Giddiness, Acidity of the Stomach, &c., &c. They are a great boon to the Dyspeptic. Price 6 annas per phial. See copies of certificates, which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

SUPERIOR CEYLON TEA at Re. 1-8 per lb. Superior Kangra Valley Tea at Re. 1-6 per lb. Fresh ground Mokha Coffee at Re. 1-4 per lb. Superior Trichinopoly Cigars at Re. 1-14 per 100, and Superior Java Cigars at Rs. 3 per 100. A trial earnestly solicited at DANTRA & Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price list on application.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

TO LET, whole or part of Floor in best part of Rampart Row, Offices or Dwellings. Apply 1900, care of this office.

'BREACH CANDY.—UNFURNISHED HOUSE, to let from 1st April 1890. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION—Economical management, facilitating most moderate rates of premia, together with complete security. Agents—C. H. B. FORBES and Co., 3, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillip and Co., at Re. 1 each.

FAC-SIMILE REPRINT of the Bombay High Court Reports (12 vols.) at Rs. 3 per vol. Apply sharp to NAGJI NATHU, Pleader, Rajkot, Kathiawad.

FOR SALE—Fresh Choice and Luscious Smyrna Figs. Apply to Mr. J. Fachiri, Godown-keeper, No. 1016, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE—One new Lancashire Steel BOILER, two Flues, Boiler 30×8, to work at 125 lbs. pressure. Apply GREAVES COTTON & Co.

FOR SALE, 364 LOOMS, in good working order. For particulars apply to the Manager, Alexandra Mill, Chinchpoogly.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

SEWING MACHINES, Tricycles, Bicycles &c., of the finest make, with all the latest improvements.—H. GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

JUST ARRIVED.—The new Improved Patent Aristons with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels with 12 Tunes and case complete, Rs. 45.—STEFFENAUER and Co, Fort, Bombay.

STRIPED SILK NETS.—A splendid choice of these Rich and Cool Fabrics for Evening Dresses new designs and in all light fashionable shades.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country Residences, Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

J. A. DA CUNHA, String and Military Band Supplier and Music Teacher, No. 11 Kalbadevie Road, near Bible Society, opposite to Govt. Book Depot, Bombay.

BOUQUETS for Weddings, Balls, Presents, &c., in colours regulated to match with Dresses worn.—THOMAS BROMLEY, Valentine Lodge, Sangum, Poona.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co. have REMOVED their SHOP from Apollo Street to Church Lane, in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. King, King & Co.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

REQUIRED, for Survey and Settlement Department in the Meywar State, Measurers on Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month; must understand Cross Staff thoroughly. Apply SETTLEMENT OFFICER, Meywar, Camp Neemuch.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—A large Art Collection now ready, suited for 'Xmas and New Year Presents.—WONDERLAND, School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

A NEARLY NEW TRICYCLE of best finish, the property of Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S., is offered for sale at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 43 Esplanade Road, Bombay. Lowest Price Rs. 250.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES, Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers, All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT NOVELTY.—RICH SILK UMBRELLAS, with SILVER KEYLESS WATCH on HANDLE, GUARANTEED to keep REGULAR TIME, HANDSOME and LIGHT. Rs. 45 each.—JEHANGIR CURSETJI COWASJI, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 27, Medow Street.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Sale Act, The Sale Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ship Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY,

26, MEADOW STREET.

JUST ARRIVED,

XMAS TOYS, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HATS, JET JEWELLERY, and other FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

SUPERIOR
GREASE PROOF LININGS,
FASHIONABLE
BEST QUALITY.

EXTRA LIGHT.
FELT HATS.
WELL VENTILATED.
SHAPES.
LARGE CHOICE.

THORPE & CO., OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

Black Hard Felt, Square Crown, Round, Low and Medium ...	Rs.	8	8
Drab Hard Felt, Square Crown, Round, Low and Medium ...			
Brown Hard Felt, Low and Medium, all sizes..................			
The New Shades of Brown Hard Felt, Medium Crown			
Clerical Hats, Soft Felt throughout			
Boys' Hard Round Crown Felt Hats	Rs.	7	8

DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality	15	8
Tall Drab Fine Beaver Felt	11	8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)	12	8

TWEED HATS AND CAS.

Tweed Hats, a Large Choice..	5	0
Tweed Caps, Cricketing, one Peak	3	0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks..	4	0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks and Ear Flaps	4	0
Gent's Drab Terai Hats, Best Quality	14	8
Ladies' Drab do. do.	14	8

THORPE AND CO.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD REAY, H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND THE VICEROY OF INDIA,

P. VUCCINO AND CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
58, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
Studio Open for Portraiture from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO. LD.

ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
ANDRES AND CHRISTYS DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN,
SPECIAL VENTILATION,
MODERATE IN PRICE,
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
BECOMING SHAPES,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS.
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

STONE ENGRAVING.

THE only ESTABLISHMENTS at BOMBAY and POONA, where you can select a GOLD SIGNET RING set with any stone and have a Monogram, Crest, or Initials cut on at a few days' notice, is

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co, Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents and the public, that he has quite recently received the following goods of the best quality. Suits made at a short notice, and a perfect fit guaranteed. Prices are exceptionally cheap to suit everybody.

	Rs. Rs.	
Gent's Cashmere Coat and Trousers ...	15 to 25	per Suit.
Do. Tweed Coat and Trousers	12 to 15	"
Do. Dark Blue and Black Serge Coat and Trousers............	15 to 18	
Do. Best do. do. Coating, Coat and Cashmere Trousers	25 to 30	
Do. do. do. do. Morning Coat, Vest and Cashmere Trousers	35 to 40	"
Do. do. Black Broadcloth Dress, Suits complete	50 to 80	each
Do. do. Cricketing White Flannel Suits	20 to 25	"
Do. do. Cotton Check Suits.........	10 to 12	"
Do. Tweed Ulsters for Cold Weather.	20 to 25	"
Do. Fancy Felt Hats light in weight	6 to 7	"
Do. Neckties of different colors and fashions..........................As.	8 to 1	"
Do. Best Linen Collars of latest different fashions	4 to 5	per dozen
Do. Best Merino Socks	8 to 12	"
Do. Railway Rugs	10 to 15	"
Do. Boots and Shoes of different kinds, durable, lasting, elegant and serviceable, combined with cheapness.		

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
eadow Street, Fort.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accep Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months	3 per cent.	per annum.	
" 6 "	4	"	"
" 12 "	5	"	"

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.
THE
FALL OF MANDALAY,
BY
ZITO.

With which is combined a complete and practical Guide to Upper and Lower Burma.

THE Author accompanied the last Expedition under GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST in November 1885 and remained in Upper Burma after the Conquest until June 1887.

The work will probably be ready for delivery on an early date, meantime Subscribers may register their names with

Messrs. DIPPIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

A limited space only will be reserved in the GUIDE for advertisements, for which early application is invited.

In consequence of the difficulty in getting together reliable matter for the Guide portion of the work, and the preparation of numerous illustrations, which must be executed in England, some delay necessarily will arise in delivery. But intending Subscribers should not delay in registering their names at the above ddress.

DIPPIE & Co.,
AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS FOR THE AUTHOR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Sale of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated ware, rich cut Glassware, handsome Porcelain ware, choice Garden Plants, Tents, &c. &c.

Under instructions, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction (on a day to be fixed hereafter), at Dady Sett Hill, Breach Candy, the whole of the above household furniture, &c., the property of E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esquire, C.S., C.I.E.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, December 20, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th Dec., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3 Albion Place, Byculla, the handsome carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, iron bedstead complete, pictures, one No. 7 family cooking stove (new) with pipe burning coal or wood, &c., the property of Mr. J. ANDERSON.

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Love Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware a handsome black polished grand Indian cottage pianoforte by Marcks & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona, full compass consolidated iron frame, over-strung scale, nearly new, a stylish victoria with a chesnut Arab horse, a fast trotter, table ornaments, kerosine-oil hanging and table lamps, pictures, &c., late the property of WALTER W. PROCTER, Esq.

The property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 23rd inst, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Colaba Causeway, nearly opposite the Tramway stables, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, lamps, pictures, wearing apparel, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 23rd instant, at p. m., Messrs. CARWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

20 bales grey shirtings.
10 " " dhoties.
5 " " madapollams.
2 cases felt cloth
1 " white flannel.

On account of the concerned—
30 crates eartnenware, consisting of breakfast and teacups and saucers, toilet sets, table and soup-plates, cover dishes, curry dishes, hot-water plates, &c.

On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Hornhead—
R 5:6 M—1 case indiarubber sheets.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Ramtoola Motun—
1 case 20 pieces satin.

On account of the concerned, ex s s. Larnaca—
J S 20 runlets of Stockholm tar.

On account and at the risk of Tar Mahomed Hajee Aboo—
1 case cutlery.

By order of Pomajee Tejajee and on account and at the risk of Hajee Seedick Hajee Hassum—
3 cases trowsering.
3 " hosiery.
2 " satin stripes.
1 cases belt.
3 cases mother-o'-pearl buttons.
11 pieces coating.
3 " cashmeres.

By order of Mahomedally Moomunjee and on account and at the risk of Messrs. H. F. Soares and Co, ex s. s. Itelia:—
25 cases tin plates.

On account and at the risk of W. Duarte:—
5 galvanic batteries.
5 gross gold and silver polishing paste.

On account of the concerned.—
8 hogsheads of Steel Coulson's porter.
1 canoe-shaped open carriage,
1 chesnut Arab horse.

AT 2 P. M.
1 strong second-hand brougham.
1 handsome new victoria with removable coach-box.
1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 light and strong dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

SALE OF FULLSCAP AND MEDIUM PAPER AND PRINTING INK.

On MONDAY next, the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms.—

500 reams John Wilkinson's cream-laid foolscap, 9 to 15 lbs.
50 reams John Dickinson's cream-wove medium, 15 lb.
200 tins each 10 lb Benjamin Winston's black printing ink.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 4th Jan., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte in very good order, Singer's sewing machine on stand, a handsome grey Arab horse (goes in single and double harness), sets of single and English-made double harness, rich China and Japanese flower vases and flower jars, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, superior table ornaments, handsome 1, 2, and 3-light Hink's hanging and table lamps, handsome pictures, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs, pots, and hanging baskets, &c., the property of ALLAN F. TURNER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, December 20, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST LUGGAGE AND UNCLAIMED ARTICLES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY VICTORIA TERMINUS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a quantity of lost luggage and unclaimed articles.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, firstrate pictures and oleograph, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a stylish victoria to hold four inside, built to order last year, in excellent order, a set of brass-mounted double harness, &c., &c., the property of Brigade-Surgeon PRESTON.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

By order of the Officer in charge of the Government Toshakhana, silk and gold embroidered loongies, white mulls, silk bugkas, gadi brocade, bala tung, silver-mounted saddle with stirrups khess silk, &c., &c.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Ahmedally Tajbhoy and Sons.

E S
A T & S—6532—1 case brass line locks, 5, 6, 7 & 8 inches.
M B

AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong E. B. glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 strong palenquin office shigram in very good order.
1 bay Arab horse 14-2. 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong chesnut Arab galloway.
1 handsome strong landau in very good order.
1 pair of high-caste black Arab horses, go well in single and double harness, perfect in riding, age 7 off, 14-1½.
1 handsome strong E. B. barouche on C spring by Kesterton.
1 " " " landau do. do.
1 handsome strong victoria with a powerful Arab horse and a set of harness.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome strong chesnut Arab horse, 14-2 hands, 5 years old, goes in saddle and harness.
2 pure fox-terrier pups, eight weeks old. Their parents will be shewn at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at one p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 16 Medow Street, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office, an invoice bentwood furniture consisting of chairs of various kinds, couches, rocking and office chairs, bedsteads, child's table and chair, rockers, &c.

Also the property of a gentleman, consisting of household furniture, such as chairs, couches, sofas, dining and drawing-room chairs, brass bedsteads, carpets, lamps, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW MOOY BAY.

Under instructions from the Honorable Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Knight, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account and risk of the mortgagor, Muncherjee Merwanjee Narelwalla, all the right, title, estate and interest of the said mortgagee, in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Mody Bay Port Trust estate, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 472 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, chawl or buildings thereon, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by Cabinet Street, on or towards the south by Cochin Street, on or towards the east by land in the occupation of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, and on or towards the west by land in the occupation of the Municipality, which said land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8180, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 92 Cochin Street and was formerly in the occupation of the said trustees, and is now in the occupation of Muncherjee Merwanjee Narelwalla, the mortgagor, and his tenants.

For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th January next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated-ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, rich Brussels velvet and Persian carpets, handsome hanging and table kerosine lamps, large size Madras cane matting &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. W. J. BEST, Exchange Broker.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, December 20, 1889.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	930
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
Exchange Banks.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	$125	All	..	255
National Bank	37,330	250	125	5 do.	185

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	710
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	260
Bellary	690	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press	100	2	125	Rs. 20	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 55	365xd.
East India Press Co.	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,225
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	..	Rs. 30	190
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	11,325
French Press Co.	800	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370xd
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	207½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	6,125	400	400	Rs. 50	420
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	515
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 11	81½
New P. of W. Press	600	500	All	Rs. 40	340
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	470
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.	800	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	575
KhamgaumManfg.Co	400		250		600

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	850
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,090	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,030
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guarant'd 5 per cent	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1300
Albert Edward Mills		00	500	R	360
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	2	80
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	280
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	100	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	510
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	405
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000		600
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	175
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 55	1,100
CityofBombayMf'g.Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	665
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	0	500	Rs. 1	640
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	500
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	500	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	500
hun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 2	640
ramjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	515
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	–	..
Guzerat S. & W. Co.	426	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	775
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	50	...	690
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	575	50	Rs. 37	725nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715
Indian Mfg Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	940
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,360	500	5	Rs. 2	490
amshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	300
James Greaves Mill	1,320	5	5	Rs. 2	653
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	50			100
Increased	1,483	25	2	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	–	900	1,000	–	725
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,0	Rs. 40	900
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	600
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	565
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,000	Rs. 50	840
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	160
Madras United S.	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	2,000
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	525
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	115
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,625
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,146xd
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	675
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000	...	250
Oriental S. & W. Co.	5,720		625	Rs. 12½	370
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs.	60
Presidency Mills Co.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,090
Prince of Wales S.	2,189		125	...	10
Queen S. & W. Co.	720	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	775
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,115
assoon S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,[illegible]
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	500
Sholapore S.& W.Co		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,30
Soondardas S. & W.	660	1,000	1,006	Rs. 35	425
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	270
Swadeshi MillsCo.Ld.	4,600	500	500	–	285
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700
Sun Mills Ld	1,300	250	250	..	260
Victoria Mfg.Co.,Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	405
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500		..
Venishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.		500	..	Rs. 20	500
Western India S.	1	1,000		Rs. 25	51
ritania	1,000	1,000	1,0.0	Nil	610

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	215 165
Badham Pile & Co.,Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	142
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	56
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	620
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	88
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	3,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,500
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	63	375	Rs.	370
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	200
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs.	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,600	500	500	Nil	47
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	180
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	12,000	25	25	...	5½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	362
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Napier Foundry	400	100	100	...	60n
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	219
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	365
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	101
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	12
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,270
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	35
M. Medy & Co					33
Bhownugger City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-8
Carolas	,, 240
Mexican Dollars	,, 225
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 277
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	,, 107
Gold Leaf	,, 23
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 23-2
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 22-14
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 22-14
Pekin do.	,, 22-10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	98½
Four-and-a-half per cent	102½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	104½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	
City of Paris Loan	223
Port Trust Bonds	96½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4 27-32d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 13-16d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight.	1s. 4 15-16d.
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 4 31-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 5 1-16d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do.	1s. 5 1-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 5⅛d
Do. Documents	3 Do do.	1s. 5 3-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 5 7-32d.
France	3 Do do.	1s. 79½d.
Do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 81½d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 3-32
Do.	60 days do.	99
Madras	At sight	100 3-16
Do.	30 days' do.	99½
China	60 Do. do.	220

FRENCH economists may well find matter for anxiety in the decline of the export trade, which comes out very strongly in Mr. Crowe's latest consular report. It appears that last year England took French goods to the value of only £34,500,000, while eleven years ago she took £42,000,000 worth. In the same period the exports to Germany have fallen off by £3,000,000, those to Switzerland by £1,000,000, and those to Italy by £3,000,000. According to Mr. Crowe it is a prevalent opinion in France that the export market can only be extended by the renewal of commercial treaties.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Election of Deputy Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a-m. to 6 p.m.
Switchback Railway.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 12 p.m. Handicap Race, at 10 p.m.
Band, Gloster Regiment, Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Hudsons's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.
Lecture, Wilson's College, 5 30 p.m.
Festival of Parochial Guilds, St. Thomas Cathedral, 6 p.m.
Lecture, Chas. F. Crittenton, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Maharaja (s), from Calcutta; and Ebro (s), Hull.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steemer Chindwara sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Arabia entered the dock on Wednesday.

THE DEFAMATION CASE.—The name of the defendant in the defamation case reported yesterday should have been printed Peera Dewjee.

CAMA HOSPITAL.—The secretary of the Cama Hospital Endowment Fund acknowledges the gift of clothing for two patients from H. E. Lady Reay.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. King Arthur and Ebro entered the dock on Wednesday, and yesterday respectively; and the s. s. City of Carthage, and the s. s. Kangra left thedock onWednesday.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Srimant Narayanrao Govindrao Baba Saheb, 1st Class Sirdar of Kholapore, arrived here on Wednesday, accompanied by twenty followers. He has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

LECTURE.—Mr. Ramchandra Bose, M.A., of Calcutta, will deliver a lecture in English in the hall of the Wilson College, Chowpatty, this afternoon on problems of life: "Whence and Why." The Rev. Dr. Mackichan will preside.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Rajoo Moreshwar, while passing along Girgaum Road on Wednesday last, was accidentally knocked down, and run over by a carriage, whereby he sustained a fracture to one of his arms. He is at present under treatment at the J. J. Hospital.

LECTURE.—Chas. N. Crittenton, a successful wholesale druggist of New York, is visiting India at the earnest request of friends. He has consented to deliver one lecture in the Framji Cowasji Institute at 6 p.m. to-day upon "the vicious elements of Society and how they dispose of them in the United States."

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Mr. William Blackwell, the second engineer of the s. s. Persia, lying in the Prince's Dock, reports the theft of a silver watch with silver chain and a silver locket, set with a bloodstone attached, together with a quantity of wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 38, from his cabin on Wednesday night.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The annual festival of Parochial Guilds will be observed to-day in the Cathedral. The service will commence at 6 p.m., when the members of the Guilds will walk in procession in the Cathedral with their banners. The sermon will be preached by the Reverend A. Goldywer Lewis. Seats for members of the Guilds will be reserved in the nave.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 2-B Gloster Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club at 5-45 p.m.:—

Overture	Romantique	Keler Bela.
Valse	Mon Ami	Gassner.
Selection	Spanish Melodies	Relle.
Valse	Autre Fois	Waldteufel.
Selection	Italian Operas	Kappey.
Polka	The Artists	Coote.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at 1st Carpenter Street, respecting the death of Balcrishna Maneckjee, aged 65 years. On the evening of the 15th instant while deceased was passing along Northbrook Road was knocked down by a bullock, sustaining severe bruises about his person. He died from its effects at 6 p. m. on Wednesday. The verdict was "That the death of Balcrishna Maneckjee was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally knocked down in the street by a run-away bullock.

CONGRESS DELEGATES.—The Swadeshi-Vatsal Society of Ahmedabad has elected the following gentlemen delegates for the forthcoming National Congress:—Mr. Purnanand Mahanand Bhat, Mr. Lulloobhai Nanabhai Bhat, a Mr. Behecherlal Nathuram Bhat.—At a committee meeting, held on the 29th ultimo, Messrs. Rustam K. R. Cama, Dhondu Shamrao Garud, Abdulla Meherali, Dhuramsi Chimanlal, Harilal Setalvad, Narayen Vishnu Gokhle, and Goverdhunram Madhavram Tripati were elected delegates to represent the Bombay Graduates Association at the National Congress.

THE BANDORA RIOTS.—It will be remembered that on the 4th of November last Mr. Hiralal Keshewlal, Husur Deputy Collector and 1st Class Magistrate of Tanna, convicted Antone Andrel Prel, Martin Venty, Vintoor Zcoram D'Silva, Andrel Joseph Dillo, Francis Falcao, Pedro Doming, and Paulo John, of the church party of St. Peter's, Bandora, for rioting and voluntarily causing grievious hurt to one Doming Gonvity at Chimbai on the 30th June last, and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for a day all round with a fine amounting to Rs. 1,100. The accused persons have appealed against the above order, and the hearing of the case is fixed for to-day before the Sessions Judge of Tanna.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of Shaik Ismail Shaik Ebrahim, aged 24 years. Deceased was a labourer in the G. I.P. Railway Workshops at Parel. On Monday last deceased went to a wedding party at Coorla. At about 10-45 p.m. on the same day he was found lying between the rails of the up line at the Coorla station with his right leg crushed. He was moaning and unable to give replies to questions and his breath smelt of liquor. An up train had crossed there about three-quarters of an hour previously. He was then placed in a trolly and sent to the J. J. Hospital, where he died from the injuries on Wednesday. The verdict was "That the death of Shaik Ismail Shaik Ebhraim was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally run over by a railway train.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Victoria Dock, respecting the death of Nama Crishna, a dock labourer, aged 40 years. At about 8 a. m. yesterday deceased and two other dock-labourers brought a trolly near an engine platform at the Victoria Dock, which was tilted up, and supported by wooden props. The deceased asked the other two men to push the trolly under the platform, which they refused, thinking that it might fall on them while doing so. Thereupon the deceased seized the trolly handle and creeped under the platform, when it fell on him and crushed him and killed him on the spot. The verdict was that the death of Nama Crishna was "caused by injuries received by an engine platform, accidentally falling on him."

PICKING POCKET AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Inspector Nolan charged Sahadutt Gussoo before Mr. P Ryan with stealing a purse, containing Rs. 22 in cash from the pocket of Nuthoo Adum, while at the Victoria Gardens, on Wednesday afternoon last. The complainant was standing amongst a crowd viewing the animals at the Victoria Gardens, when the accused stole the purse with its contents from his pocket, and was making off with it, but the string with which the purse was attached to the buttonhole of complainant's jacket caused a jerk, and attracted his notice. He at once seized the accused and handed him over to the police. Sahadutt Gussoo pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitting one previous conviction was convicted and sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment.

EVADING THE OPIUM LICENCE.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Shaik Doola Hoosein, a coffee shopkeeper at Khara Talao Street was charged by Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee, Inspector Opium Department, before Mr. P. Ryan, with selling to Synd Boodun a quantity of opium without license from the Collector of Customs, Salt, and Opium, yesterday morning. The accused was detected while in the act of selling the opium to the man, Synd Boodun, by means of marked copper coins, and on searching his shop about a quarter of a tola of opium was found in his possession, besides the marked money, that was tendered by Syud Boodun for the opium he had purchased from the accused. Shaik Doola Hoosein was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20, with the alternative of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

TWO MEN CHARGED WITH PICKING POCKETS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Meloo Ebram and another were charged before Mr. Cooper with having picked the pocket of a man in Meman Mohola, on Wednesday last. Police Constable Webb brought the case before his Worship. The complainant was walking on the Dana Bunder, when he felt a hand touch his clothes, and turning round saw the first accused passing his purse containing 1 rupee, 5 annas and 9 pies to the second man. He caused Moloo to be arrested, and the police eventually captured the man who had the purse. The evidence given by the two witnesses proved the guilt of the prisoners. The first accused admitted a previous conviction, and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second accused, who said he was an innocent man, and did not mean to do it, to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED THEFTS FROM SHIPS IN HARBOUR.—Two men were yesterday brought before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Police Superintendent Page, charged with the theft of certain articles from the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna. Mr. Maclean, second officer of the vessel, gave evidence that the stolen property, consisting of three large pieces of bunting, a rattrap and some tins of oil and varnish had been recovered by the police from the accused while they were driving off with it in a victoria from the bunder, where they had landed; and had been brought on board, where he had identified it. Several witnesses were called, but no clear charge could be preferred against the first of the accused, who was discharged. The second accused who was affected to tears, and cried loudly for mercy during the whole of the trial, was remanded in order that he might call witnesses who, he said, would be able to clear his character.

A CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST A TRAMWAY CONDUCTOR.—At the Esplande Police Court yesterday before Mr. Cooper Jasan Jewajee, a tram conductor, was charged with assaulting one Luxman Esodas, a merchant, on the 2nd of December. Mr. Davur appeared for the complainant. It seemed that Luxman had got upon a car, but it had taken such a long time to start, and when in motion had proceeded at such a slow pace that he being in a great hurry, left it when it had gone a few feet, preferring some more expeditious conveyance. The conductor had laid hold of him and treated him with indignity, because he had not thought it necessary to pay his fare. He had obtained a summons against the man for assault. The conductor, at the same time, taking out a counter-summons against Luxman on the same charge. Mr. Davur said that such conduct on the part of tram conductors should be stopped, and suggested that severe measures should be taken, that an example might be made in the present case. The evidence was not all heard yesterday, and the case was adjourned until the 16th proximo.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE JARDINE AND MR. JUSTICE CANDY.)

MURDER OF A MAHAR FOR HIS MONEY.

IMPERATRIX vs. AMIR DADA HAFIZ.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. A. Steward, Sessions Judge of Thana, who in November last found the accused guilty of murder, and sentenced him to be hanged. Mr. Shantaram, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Branson, with Mr. M. B. Chaubal, appeared for the accused.

The appellant and another man named Osman Balu Mani, were charged with the murder of a Mahar named Sonnak. The Sessions Judge remarked that there could be no doubt that the deceased met his death by violence. Nine wounds were found on his head, face, and neck; and according to the medical evidence any one of the wounds by which the bones of the head were factured, was sufficient to cause death; and there was an extensive laceration of the brain which was in itself sufficient to cause death. The wounds were such as might have been caused by the bill-book produced in court. The confession of the first accused was the most important evidence against him. He was an educated Mahomedan of good family and had all his wits about him. He might have been induced to confess by promises, but of this there was no evidence. He appeared to have confessed of his own free will, thinking that by his confession he might succeed in exculpating himself by showing that the second accused, Oosman, alone had killed Soonak. The confession, the Sessions Judge remarked, must be taken as a whole, and from it it appeared that, when the two accused set out together, they intended to kill the Mahar for the sake of the Rs. 400 which they knew he was carrying. When the first accused said that he went to a short distance from the place where the second accused and the Mahar were sitting together, and that while he was there, the second accused made a murderous attack upon Sonnak, who died instantly, the Sessions Judge could not believe him. The first accused went on to say that the sickle with which Sonnak had been killed, belonged to one Baloo Chitalkar, from whom he had borrowed it and given it to the second accused. The latter ran home with the rupees wrapped up in a handkerchief, and he said that the day following he took the second accused with him, and saw the rupees at the place were he had concealed them in the musjid. The cross-examination of certain witnesses showed that the second accused was directed to take a horse for the Chief Constable to the police gate at Kolad on the morning on which the Mahar was killed, and that he was kept hanging about there for some time, and that the Chief Constable eventually did not require the horse, whereupon the second accused took it home again. If the *alibi* had been clearly established, the inference to be drawn, said the Sessions Judge, would be clearly that the first accused alone murdered the Mahar, and that the second accused had no hand in the offence. The only thing against him was that he returned the bill-hook to the mother of Baloo; and this he denied having done. In the Sessions Judge's opinion, the second accused did return the bill-hook at the request of the first or some member of his family, after it had become known that the first accused had killed the Mahar. To corroborate the confession of the first accused there was the circumstance that, on the 6th November, he produced before the police and the "panch," from the place where they had been concealed in a loft in the musjid, the Rs. 400, the sum which the deceased was carrying to the treasury at Roha. Two stains of blood were found on the shirt of the first accused soon after he was taken into custody. The Sessions Judge was of opinion from personal inspection that these stains were those of blood; and the accused had offered no explanation as to how they came there. There were two scratches and one incision on the left leg of the first accused, who stated that they were caused by thorns when he and the second accused were going through bushy ground to the place of the murder. The Assistant Surgeon of Alibag considered that these scratches and incision were probably caused by a sharp-pointed weapon from their appearance and from the fact that the point of an instrument had apparently raised the skin at one place. The Sessions Judge held that these trifling injuries tended to connect the first accused with the murder of Sonnak. Baloo Chitalkar stated that the first accused borrowed from him the bill-hook with which the accused admitted that the deceased was killed. The Sessions Judge, differing from the assessors, found the first accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to be hanged. The second accused was acquitted and discharged.

Their lordships, looking at all the circumstances, saw no reason to interfere with the conviction and sentence. The sentence of death was confirmed, and the appeal was dismissed.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 18th December, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·977
Temperature of the Air	76·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·8
Dew Point	59·5
Relative humidity of Air	·583
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	5·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m. next day)	87·6
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	68·0
General Directions of Wind.*	E, ENE, E, ENE, E, NE, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	260

* From midnight to midnight.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where at 1s 1½ per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo. American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

SEASON REPORT.

FROM the Season Reports for the week ending 17th December it appears that at Ahmedabad the reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi are completed. Standing crops are good. The outturn of bajri and rice varies from 6 to 16, and from 6 to 12 annas respectively. At Kaira—kharif harvesting and rabi sowing almost completed. Rabi crops are doing well. Tobacco and cotton crops are in good condition at Broach. The Cotton is in good condition except in some places in Jambusar, Vagra and A'mod talukas. Other crops are healthy. At Nasik kharif harvesting is completed. Standing rabi crops are fair, except in Sinnar, Yeola, Baglan and Kalvan where they are in want of moisture at Colaba (Bombay). Vapour in air is defective. At Thana the sowing of rabi is nearly finished and the condition of agricultural stock is good. At Poona the rabi crops are doing well except in Sirur Taluka where they are withering for want of sufficient moisture. In some places in Indapur and Bhimthadi talukas jowari has suffered from the disease called Khairri, and in Mulshi Peta it has suffered the greatest injury. Rain is wanted throughout the district except in Mawal Taluka. At Ahmednagar, the harvesting of kharif and sowing of rabi are almost completed. Standing crops are fair, but they require rain. Crops slightly affected by excessive cold in two talukas. Rain is needed for late crops in parts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur. Jowari in parts of Bijapur and late crops generally in one taluka of Poona are suffering for want of rain; jowari in parts of Poona, and crops generally in one taluka of Sholapur are diseased. Exotic cotton in one taluka of Dharwar is blighted. Crops are otherwise good except cotton in three talukas of Broach. Harvesting of early crops and sowing of late crops continue in several districts. Opium sowing is progressing in Baroda. Fodder is scarce in one taluka of Nasik and one of Dharwar. Agricultural stock is generally good.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 20.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For Judgment.

645—Macfarlane E and H—Pootlibai vs Moolji Giga and others—Pestonjee and R, and Little S F and N

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

654—Thakurdas, D and C—Syed Dada Meya bin Ebrahim Sha vs Memon Abdool Kurrim Tyeb—Jefferson, B D and K.

655—T A Bland—Pragji Hurji vs Aditwar Hurkoji Gowan and another—Nanu and H.

649—Ardesir, H and D—DadabhoyCursetji Ashburner and H H Maharaja Eshwantrao Holker—Taybji and D

657—Craigie, L and O—S ABalli and others vsCarmali Fuzul—Payne G and S

658—Ardesir H and D—The Goculdas Bulabdas Mfg Co vs James Scott and others—Craigie L and O

659—Tyabji and D—Sulleman ji Ebramji vs Joosub Jan Mahomed and others—Pestonji and R.

For Judgment.

382-88—Hore C and B—Nurbudabai vs Tejbai Thakurdas D and C

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Summary suit to be heard in chamber.

646-89—Craigie, L and O—The Chartered Bank of I A and China vs Aga Mirza Ahmed.

To speak to the minutes of decree.

494-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Revd T H Greig and others vs Nanusha Jagusha—Ardesir, H and D.

85-86—Crawford and B—Sulliman Lukha vs Vullabhoy Khanbhoy and others—L, S, F and N, M E and H., H Bicknell, J C Cama, N and H, M M Munshi, and P G and S.

Application for re-hearing.

180-13907-89—Beharilal Suntlal vs Shriram Beharilal, applicant—Macfarlane, E and H (S. C. C. suit), Jefferson, B, D and K for Cooper Madon and Co.—In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882, and in the matter of Cooper Madon and Co in liquidation, petitioners. M. D and J and Little S and N.

Postponed Long Causes

93-89—Jefferson, B D and K—Rustomji Dosabhoy Settna vs The B B and C I R C—Burder and B

284-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Fazul Dhurumsi vs Sukinabai and anothers. Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

257-88—Mirza H K—Mirza Hoosen Khan vs Memon Joonus Haji Ahmed.

617-89—In person—Hurrishunker Damoder vs Toolsiram Lukhmaji.

619-89—Burder and B—Setaram Chitandas vs Ramnarayen Bhagirath and others.

627-89—In person Edulji Sorabji Davur vs Jeeva Ludha and others.

628-89—Little S H and N G—Salmon and others vs Mirjamul Ookarmal and another.

640-89—Shamrao P—Girdharilal Maganlal and another vs Joshi Vassonji Gopalji—Chitnis M and M.

650-89—In person—Dhunna Prema and others vs Luximon Dhurmaji.

658-19—Little S F and N—Beg Mahomed Haji Abd Rehman vs C A Turner and another.

663-89—Jefferson B D and K—Haji Hassum Haji Abdolla Noordin vs Sohhagchund Dowlutchund and another.

665-89—Hore C and B—Allibhoy Noorbhoy vs Ismailji Ebrahim—Undefended New Long Causes.

427-89—Ardeser H and D—Premchund Dharamchund vs Peerbhoy Khakibhy and another.

553-89—Ardesir H and D—Bhugwandas Roopram and another vs Hunsraj Dharsy and another.

Postponed Long Cause.

447-88—Jefferson B D and K—Kullianji Ludha vs Sha Jadowjee Khodidass and others—Thakurdass D and C—Part heard.

Defended New Long Causes.

557-89—In person (a pauper)—Sudanund Dajiba Fatak vs Luxmibai alias Venoobai—H Bicknell.

Postponed Long Causes.

453-88—Jefferson B D and K—Nurotumdass Vulubdas and another vs Javerbai and others—Chitnis M and M.

275-89—Little S F and N—G Salmon and others vs C A Turner and another—Wadia and G.

373-89—Payne G and S—Hassumbhoy (Bundallybhoy vs Khulfan Hoosein and others.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Niagara s—40 drums soft soap, M Ebrahim

Persia s—30 cases stout, J Framjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—1 hogshead whisky, S Byramjee Doctor; 140 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee; 225 cases whisky, Finlay Muir and Co.

Armenia s—4 cases whisky, Phillips and Co.

Lycia s—35 cases whisky, and 26 cases wine, J Maneckjee; 102 cases whisky, Maneckjee Bhicajee.

FROM LONDON.

Maple Branch s—3 cases vinegar and 22 cases provision, J Jewanjee; 11 cases silver plate-glass A E Tyabjee; 5 cases silver plate-glass, S. Lilladhur; 5 cases writing paper, S Budroodin.

Peninsular s—5 cases gin, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Kerbella s—8 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co,

Oriental s—1 case musical instruments, Soundy and Co.

Kangra s—200 kegs paint, E Essoojee; 15 cases whisky, M Mackenzie and Co.

Clan Forbes s—12 cases whisky, R Ramchundra and Co.

Bokhara s—205 cases candles, S A S Dawood; 4 bales printing, paper, A A Abdool Rahim and Co; 30 cases champagne, D Cowasjee.

Sutlej s—25 cases sherry, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

Clyde s—16 packages medicine and 1 case perfumed-spirit, Treacher and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—1 case provision, Treacher and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Kerbella s—10 hogsheads, spirit, D Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—57 bales printing paper &c, A Abdool Rahim and Co; 1 cask wine, A Mahler; 1 cask rectified spirit, Treacher and Co; 75 cases claret, Volkart Brothers.

Thisbe s—3 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co; 5 cases lead pencils, J Abdool Latiff; 25 cases liqueur, Volkart Brothers.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kangra s—9 cases cheese, Bull Bevan and Co; 17 cases cheese and bacon, F Fischer and Co; 10 bales straw boards, E Abdool Hoosein; 5 cases needles, P Goculdas; 10 cases glassware, Shamjee Liladhar.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—39 cases wine, R Pescio.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Bokhara s—76 cases geneva, D Cowasjee.

THE "POONA" CHUTNIES, Sweet or Dry are most appetising and wholesome preparations. Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Manufactured only by PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Maharaja, 1,046 tons Captain J Leftwich, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Calcutta *via* Coast ports with a general cargo.

THE s s Ebro, 1591 tons, Captain E Elliott, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Hull, *via* Port Said and Suez with a general cargo. She is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Arabia, 674 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Marmugoa, with a general cargo, Dr Conceicao, Mrs Julia Pinto and 3 children as cabin passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chindwara, 1486 tons, Captain W B Smith, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Rozario, two children and infant, Mr and Mrs T Blissett, Mr R A Willes and Miss Wallace, and 12 deck passengers on board.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Steamer Singapore, Captain G. Parodi, sailing to-day at 9 a.m. For Genoa.—Mr. T. B. Braddon, Mrs Braddon, Dr. E. Seleuka, Mr. Onelo Bartolomeo, Dr. Mary Neuburger, Captain E. Blunt, Mr. Max Geralter and 4 deck passengers. For Aden—16 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Ebro	1591	Elliott	A	Finlay Muir & Co.
,, H. Bolckow.	639	McAdam	C	B & P S N Co.
,, King Arthur	1017	Raffia	D	B and P S N Co.
,, Arbib Brothers	1738	Wiseman	O	J Mackintosh & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Eden Hall	2173	Jones	1	E Bates & Co.
,, Persia	2317	Hutchinson.	2	W&A Graham & Co
,, Singapore	2131	Parodi	3	F Bozzoni.
,, Clyde	2198	Parfitt	5	P & O Co.
,, Bokhara	2910	Case	6	P & O Co.
,, Imperatrix	2410	Egger	7	A H L S N Co.
,, Thisbe	1911	Mahorsich	8	A H Lloyd's S N Co.
,, Arabia	674	Tice	10	B I S N Co.
,, Lycia	2035	Fletcher	12	K Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From
19	Maharaja (s)	Leftwich	Calcutta, Nov 30.
	Ebro (s)	Elliott	Hull, Nov 19.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
19	Chindwara (s)	Smith	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:
Steamer Ebro, for Hull, &c.
,, Glenochill, for Port Said.
,, Patna, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Arabia, for Marmugoa, &c.
,, Maharaja, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.

The steamer Singapore, Capt. Parodi, cleared yesterday for Genoa.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—1,159½ cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 127 bales cotton fly, M Bhimjee; 100 bales wool, Goculdas Toolseedas; 70 bales wool, S Gopalljee; 20 bales wool, Mottee Jaitha; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 432 bales cotton, K Palekar and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 210 bales cotton, Purshotum Shewjee; 67 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 55 bales wool, Kika Khoosal; 55 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 28 bales cotton, A Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co; 24 cwts seed cakes, Narayen Janardan Chatte.

Persia s—1 bale cotton piecegoods, Wm Bell and Co; 57 bales wool, S M Baboola; 95 cwts coiryarn L Maneckchund; 400 bales wool, Nursey Khatow.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore s—2 bales cotton, A Sabapaty Moodeliar and Co; 6 cwts ivory, Ebram Passianee and Co; 7 cwts ivory, P Khoosal; 7½ cwts ivory, N Meanee; 7 cwts ivory, Moosa Goolam Mamed; 9½ cwts ivory, M Adamjee; 5½ cwts ivory, B Muzumlal

Canton s—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,900 cwts cotton seed, and 3,664 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 15 cwts cussoomba, N Bhagoobhai; 4000 cwts, wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 140 cwts Aloes, John Campbell and Co; 45 cwts gum, and 44 cwts olibanum, H M Jewraz; 945 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Veeram; 110 cwts gum and 2 bales hides, B Boga.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Arbib Brothers, s—200 bales cotton, 333 cwts groundnuts, and 2009 cwts rapeseed Volkart Brothers; 5,998 cwts tulseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Glenochil s—6,400 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mirzapore s—12,780 tolas silver coins (Rs. 16,400), The New Oriental Bank.

Persia s—22½ cwts groundnuts, R Kaderbhoy; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 321 cwts mowraseed, 3,699 cwts groundnuts Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Ebro—12,852 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt. Errant s—262½ cwts mustardseed, Jaitha Premjee; 2,450 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Twickenham s—400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, and 3,900 cwts gunney bags Jute, R Kaderbhoy; 55 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lycia s—200 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,000½ cwts gingellyseed, and 210 bales cotton, A Blaschcck and Co; 16 bales cotton fly, Takersee Jewraj; 430 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co.

Canton s,—4,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 2,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co.

Iran s—1,000 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat and 4,000½ cwts rapeseed, F L Batliboi and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—165 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 55 bales cotton, and 30 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co; 440 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, T G Young and Co.

Thisbe s—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 20 cwts olibanum, F S Punnett; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—110 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Clyde s—92 cwts bedellium, Anundjee Hemraj; 94 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 6 cwts moye teeth, M M Essabhoy; 28 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 20 chests opium, N J Abraham; 8 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 12 cwts shark fins, J Peerbhoy and Co; 2 chests opium, K Harmookrai; 6 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 42 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 27 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 11 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 14 chests opjum, M H Esac Ellias; 22 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 50 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Clyde s—25 bales twist, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 138 chests opium. David Sassoon and Co; 21 chests opium, E J Abraham; 77 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 15 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 23 chests opium, N J Abraham; 10 chests opium, R Harbillas; 913 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.; 24 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 43 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 11½ chests opium, J Moolchund.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th Dec. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	...	...	...	...	...
Suez	19	7	3	1	28

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 19th Dec. 1889.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	3	...	1
,, Kurrachee	...	8	...	2
,, Madras	...	53	...	1

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 18.

Francklyn, Lt Col, Ms Commt, return from leave from England.

Keene, Capt, Bo R A, on leave, from Poona.

DECEMBER 19.

King, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Kings Own, on duty, from Poona.

Grantram, Lt, Bo, Jacob's Horse, on duty, from Poona.

Harrisson, Capt, Bo, B B and C I Ry Vol R C, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 18.

Carr, Captain, Beng, R A, on duty, to Meerut.

DECEMBER 19.

Richards, Captain, Beng, 1st Border Regt, from sick leave, to Sialkote.

Lushington, Lieut, Beng, R A, on leave, to Jullunder.

Gage, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Rl Dub Fus, on leave, to Nusseerabad.

Tomkins, Lt-Col, Beng, R E, on duty to Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding, Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 20th December, 1889.

1. The Battalion will parade to-morrow, the 21st instant, at 4-45 p.m. at the Cruickshank Road end of the Parade Ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company N C officers detailed for that purpose.

Cadets will be conveyed in Special Tram Cars on the 21st instant as follows:—

Byculla School and Byculla Scottish School—One double car leaves Victoria Gardens at 3-55 p.m.

St. Peter's School—One single car leaves P and O Dockyard at 4 p.m.

2. The Coorla Range will be opened for practice etc., from the 23rd to 28th instant (inclusive), but no Instructors will be present during that period.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to "B" Company:—No. 2354 Vol. F. Cordiero.

4. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant Sergt. Thomas "D" Company, leave of absence from 30th December to the 13th of January 1890, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

5. The squadron will parade at the Kennedy Sea Face on Saturday, the 21st instant at 7 a. m. All arms and accoutrements to be worn.

By order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS
By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding
Bombay Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, 20th December, 1889.

1. There will be Gun drill in the Arsenal compound at 7 a.m. this morning.

2. The Proficiency Class will meet at Head-quarters at 6-30 this evening.

3. The Signalling Class will meet on the Esplanade, opposite the University Clock Tower, to-morrow morning at 7.

4. To-morrow (Saturday), the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to middle Ground Fort for drill at the 9" and 12 5" R. M.L. guns. Dress, uniform and helmets without bal badge, or chin chain.

By Order,
ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, December 19th.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps is entitled to the Colonel's allowance from the date specified:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Charles Frederick Boulton,—13th December 1889.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—

Lieutenant J M Ransom, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 12th Bombay Infantry, for one year. Pension service seventh year, commenced 3rd July 1889.

Bombay Castle, 18th December 1889.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under Rule 6 of the Furlough Regulations of 1875:—

Surgeon A F Ferguson, I M S, in medical charge 17th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—

Lieutenant A A M M Faulknor, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 2nd Bombay Infantry, for one year. Pension service seventh year, commenced 12th May 1889.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

16th December 1889.

The following appointments are made:—

The Reverend J. H. Mackay, M.A., on his return to the Bombay Presidency, to be Chaplain, Church of Scotland, at Poona and Kirkee.

The Reverend J. Henderson, M.A, to be Junior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, from the date of his being relieved at Poona by the Reverend J. H. Mackay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

13th December 1889.

With reference to this Department Notification No. 7888, dated the 28th ultimo, Captain H M Abud's appointment to act as Third Assistant Political Resident, Aden, should have retrospective effect from the date of Captain Ashby's departure on leave, viz., the 18th October 1889.

18th December 1889.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C. S., to be substantive pro tem. Political Agent, Kathiawar, with effect from the date of his resuming charge of the office till further orders.

Colonel A Currie, Commandant, Poona Horse, Sirur, in the district of Poona, is appointed, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from 1st January 1890:—

Colonel F J Wise to re-assume charge of his permanent appointment, as Inspector-General of Police.

Major J Humfrey to act as Commissioner of Police, Bombay, during the absence of Colonel W H Wilson, or pending further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is also pleased to place the services of Mr H T Ommanney, C S, at the disposal of the Political Department, with effect from 1st January 1890, until further orders.

In continuation of Notification No. 762, dated 9th February 1889, Judicial Department, it is notified that His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Mr A E Cumming in the post of City Magistrate of Karachi.

Under the provisions of Section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Cumming to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay, other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon M. A. T. Collie, M. B., C. M., to act as Physician, European General Hospital, Bombay, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Brigade Surgeon A. N. Hojel, or pending further orders.

Surgeon M. A. T. Collie, M. B., was appointed to act as Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, in addition to his own duties, from 13th August to 14th October 1889, both days inclusive.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Teheran route still interrupted west of Kertch.

Line Bangkok-Saigon still interrupted.

Direct route Madras Paumben to Ceylon interrupted, messages being diverted by best available route.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, DEC. 18.

10 p.m. ... ... 73·9

THURSDAY, DEC. 19.

6 a.m. ... ... 70·4
10 a.m. ... ... 75·5
2 p.m. ... ... 83·7
4 p.m. ... ... 79·4

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CHAS. N. CRITTENTON,
A New York Merchant,
WILL DELIVER A LECTURE
IN THE
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE,
On FRIDAY, DEC. 20, at 6 p.m.
SUBJECT—"HOW THE UNITED STATES DISPOSES OF THE VICIOUS ELEMENTS OF SOCIETY."
All are cordially invited.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
SURGEON-ELECTRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON,
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,
CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT,
From 3 to 5 p.m.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

FOR SALE,
BEST WHITNEY BLANKETS,
GUARANTEED PURE WOOL,
In White or Scarlet, and in various sizes.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS
AND BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST.
(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE MR. E. M. WALTON.)
27, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Billious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the kin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which re perfect. Special attention has also been iven to the construction and finish of the rames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE.
NOW OPEN
NEWLY BUILT HOTEL AT LANOWLEE.

VISITORS to KHANDALLA and LANOWLEE are respectfully requested to bear in mind that the LANOWLEE GYMKHANA HOTEL, is now OPEN and READY and has been fitted and FURNISHED with COSTLY INLAID FURNITURE and all the necessary improvements to ensure the comfort of guests. The Bedrooms, both single and double, are large and airy, and the Manager has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First-class Hotel and the best on the hill. The Dining and Drawing Rooms are large and airy.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

The Bungalow, which has been recently built and named "La Belle Vue," is situated on an elevation, on Khandalla way, commanding an excellent view, and is laid out with a splendid Garden and Fernery.

On due notice being given to the Manager, he is prepared to arrange all necessaries for shooting or picnic parties, or riding or driving excursions.

The Hotel is open to European Ladies and Gentlemen only. For terms, &c., apply to
"THE MANAGER,"
Lanowlee Gymkhana Hotel.

JUST RECEIVED!
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF
CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS!

From the First Manufacturers at only ½ anna to Rs. 4-8 each.

The following Selections have been carefully sorted, and are now offered at such low rates that competition is SIMPLY IMPOSSIBLE:—

THE FIVE-RUPEE PACKET.—32 handsome Cards Every design different. Only Re. 1.

THE TEN-RUPEE PACKET.—20 beautiful Cards. Every design different. The grandest offer ever made. Only Rs. 2.

THE TWENTY-RUPEE PACKET.—16 very elegant Cards. Every design different. A splendid assortment. Only Rs. 4.

THE FIFTY-RUPEE PACKET.—16 very choic Cards in Satin, Silk, Fringed, Embossed, &c. Only Rs. 10. The Most Extraordinary Value Ever Offered!

Money returned at once if not approved of.

MILLER AND CO.,
13½ Esplanade Row, East, Calcutta.

SIMPSON & CO.,
COACH BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS,
BILLIARD-TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.I.
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN, G.C.S.I.,
281, MOUNT ROAD,
MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 19.

THE absence of activity in the home markets, which is generally noticeable at the close of the year is reflected here; and though, owing chiefly to local demand, a considerable business has, in the aggregate, been done in Cotton, the general feeling has been quiet, not to say dull, in view of the approaching holiday season. The Wheat and Seed markets have been quiet thoughout the week, but generally steady in tone, previous prices being maintained. Exchange has lost the liveliness which lately marked its course, and a tame feeling has come over the market since it ceased to be supported by Silver, little business being transacted; but the market closes steady at a decline of 1-16d. from last Thursday's rates. Government Paper is 3-16 lower for Four per cents. Freights have been steady with rather more demand for tonnage; but the market is now quieter though quotations are now lower. The volume of business in Imports shows no increase either in ready or arrival transactions, and the market may be called quiet, all round, at about last week's quotations.

MONEY.—The action of the directors of the Bank of Bombay in raising their rates at once by ten per cent. last Thursday, as chronicled in our report of that evening, was taken as indicating a much stronger demand for money, and it was rather anticipated that the Banks' Cash Balance on Saturday afternoon would have shown a further large diminution. The actual decrease, however, was but 14¾ lakhs, and of this the enhanced trade demand was accountable for 5½ lakhs only, a considerable increase in Bills Discounted shown by the weekly return, having been partly counterbalanced by a senible accession to Private Deposits, and some decrease in Loans. No further change was made at the board meeting this afternoon, and the minimum rate, therefore, remains at 5 per cent per annum.

EXCHANGE.—A fair business was done on last mail day in Bank remittance at the current quotation for December, and 1-32d. higher for January-February; but the latter rate was not obtainable in the afternoon. Some private paper was placed at 1s. 5 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but the market closed with a weaker feeling, Banks being more inclined to buy than to sell. Following a further decline in Silver on the other side, the market opened on Saturday 1-32d. below the previous day's final rates, but closed for Sunday with a slightly steadier feeling. Business had been quiet, and the supply of Mercantile Paper had continued very limited. The market remained quiet in tone on Monday, and quotations were unaltered, being the same for delivery up to the end of February, as for ready business. A few Merchants' Bills came out at 1s. 5 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and a transaction was reported in Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4⅞d. for January-February transfer; but on the whole, very little business transpired. On Tuesday, the market was quiet but steady all day. Three months' sight Credits were offered at 1s. 5 1-32d., but without finding buyers, nothing better than 1s. 5 1-16d. having been done. Ready Bank Telegraphic was doubtful at 1s. 4 27-32d., but was procurable for January-February transfer at that rate; forward quotations for remittance, however, were almost nominal. Yesterday Bank demand Paper was 1-32d. lower, but otherwise Tuesday's rates continued to rule, though the tone of the market was quiet, not to say flat, and business, all round, was dull, with no prospect of improvement till after the approaching holidays. Telegrams to hand this morning reported the allotment of 23½ lakhs of Council Bills at 1s. 4 27-32d., and 11½ lakhs of Wire Transfers at 1s. 4⅞d., which news imparted a steadier tone to this market, and forward Bank Telegraphic was obtainable at 1-32d. advance, business, however, continuing very quiet. The market closed steady this evening at the following quotations, forward Telegraphic for January-February transfer being 1s. 4 27-32d., but Credits the same as ready:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 4 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		...1s. 4 13-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-516d.	"
Do.	4 do.	...1s. 4 31-32d.	"
Do.	6 do.	...1s. 5 1-16d.	"
Credits	3 do.	...1s. 5 1-16d.	"
Do.	6 do.	...1s. 5 3-16d.	"
Documents	3 do.	...1s. 5 3-32d.	"
Do.	6 do.	...1s. 5 7-32d.	"
Francs	3 do.	...179¾	"
Do.	6 do	...181¼	"

The usual weekly official return relating to Silver at the Mint, gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 18th Dec. 1889,	Rs.	23,74,848
Silver received during the week	"	939,702
	Rs.	38,14,550
New coin paid during the week	"	17,02,199
	Rs.	21,12,351
Bullion belonging to private individuals ...	"	7,992
	Rs.	21,20,343
Last week	"	40,17,817

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There was a stronger feeling and some upward movement in this Market last Friday, and Fours for cash advanced to 98½, while, for the next account, 98⅝ was quoted, and 98⅝ for the February settlement. At the close, however, the price for Money had receded to 98 7-16, forward quotations also being proportionately lower. The tone was firm again at opening on Saturday and the cash price of Fours was for a time 98½, with the next two accounts at 98⅝ and 98 3-16, respectively, with buyers on each line, though with little actual business passing. Eventually, however, 1-16 per cent. was lost, and rates closed that much lower, and with sellers for the February settlement at 98⅛. The market opened with a strong feeling on Monday. 98½ having been named for Fours for cash, while for the next two accounts there were buyers at 99⅝ and 99 3-16, respectively. A weaker feeling afterwards set on, however, and the closing rate for Money was 98 7-16, with the next settlement at 98⅜, and the February account at 98⅛. On Tuesday, the market was weak and declining on the whole, and, at closing, 98 5-16 to ⅜ was the cash quotation, and there were sellers for account at the previous buying rates of 98 5-16 for January, and 98⅛ for February. The market was weak again yesterday, and the cash price of Fours, which was quoted in the earlier part of the day at 98⅜, declined to 98¼, at which it closed with the next account at 98¼, and the February settlement at 98 1-16. There has been very little doing to-day on any line, and the market has remained steady at 98¼ for Money and the next account, and 98 1-16 for February. Four-and-a-half per cents, have been quoted at 102½ nominal throughout the week.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is unchanged at 104½. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. lower at 96¼.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill scrip has continued out of favour, and prices have had a further downward movement in sympathy with the dull state of the market for Bombay yarn induced by discouraging accounts from China. Compared with our quotations of a week ago Colaba Land Mill shares, and Central India, are Rs. 35 lower; Star of India have declined Rs. 30; Swadeshi, Presidency, Mahalakhsmi, and Jubilee, are all Rs. 25 lower; Maneckji Petit are Rs. 22½ down; Bellary, and Khatao Mukunji, are Rs. 20 lower, Brittania, Queen, and Bombay United are Rs. 15 down; Western India, Ripon, James Greaves, and Connaught are all Rs. 10 lower; Lukmidas Khimji have declined Rs. 11½; Anglo-Indian are Rs. 3 down. In Press Shares Volkarts are Rs. 20 lower; and New Indian have declined Rs. 8½. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 15, and Bank of Bengal Rs. 10 lower. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher for the first issue, and Rs. 5 for the third. Indian Fire are Rs. 5 up. Treacher and Co. have declined Rs. 5; Phillips and Co. Rs. 2; and Kemp and Co. Re. 1 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Business in wholesale lots of Grey Goods has continued on a small scale, but a moderate inquiry for retail parcels has still been felt. Dealers are very willing to slightly reduce their current rates in order to move off large lots; but their efforts in this direction have not been successful so far. The clearances of Imported Goods for the week have been about the same as the previous week's off take, say 3,000 packages. Bleached, Dyed Turkey Red, and Printed Goods are quite unchanged in position and value. Rates generally may be quoted as before; and stocks are still moderate. For Local Goods there has been a moderate demand at previous rates, and about 1,800 bales have changed hands during the week.

YARNS.—Imported Twist has continued dull of sale, and only a small business is again reported; but prices are quite unchanged. Spinners of Twist Yarn have become very eager sellers, even at the reduction demanded by China buyers; but a certain bazaar dealer in anticipation of their action, had sold about 1,000 bales at 6⅜ annas per lb., expecting to be able to replace the yarn at a lower rate later on. China buyers are generally out of the market, and the sales at Hongkong for the last fortnight are put down at 4,500 bales in a dull market, the unusual dulness at Hongkong being attributed to several failures there among Yarn speculators. The sales here during the week are put down at about 2,500 bales.

METALS.—*Copper* has been in active demand during the past week, and a large business has been transacted at an advance of 4 to 8 annas per cwt. in a firm market.

Yellow Metal, on the other hand, has been dull and is 4 to 8 annas per cwt. lower, the market closing dull at the decline.

Iron is steady at previous quotations, but only a small business is passing in this metal.

COAL.—This market has been steady, the business passing, however having partaken of a retail character. A few small lots of Davison's West Hartley were sold at Rs. 18 per ton on Mameluke (s) in harbour; and some 600 tons of Wilson's South Yorkshire per Ebro (s) at the same rate. For Powell's Duffryn per Knight Errant (s), now discharging, sellers ask Rs. 21 per ton, but without finding buyers; and for shipment during the next two months, importers quote Rs. 20½. The market closes steady at our quotations, say.

Powell's Duffryn	Rs.	20½	per ton.
Davison's West Hartley...	"	18	"
Yorkshire Do.	"	18	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—There has been no encouragement to business in this staple for export during the past week, prices on the other side continuing to rule considerably lower than our current quotations give, and if transactions have, on the whole, taken place to a considerable extent, this has been owing rather to the purchases of local spinners than to the operations of shippers, though these may be credited with a portion of the business done. Last week closed with a dull feeling and next to nothing doing; but on the re-opening of the market on Monday, though the tone was still quiet a considerable increase of demand was apparent, and a comparatively large day's business was reported. Thereafter the market continued quiet but steady, with a moderate business passing on the basis of previous rates. More has been done in Bengals than in any other description, the prices paid giving a range of Rs. 20 per candy at Rs. 177 to Rs. 197, according to quality. Of Oomra varieties, Julgaum takes the lead of Rs. 205-6; followed by Ginned Khangaum at Rs. 216-20; and Akola, at Rs. 206-15, and Ginned, Rs. 220; the other purchases reported having been principally in Pachora, at Rs. 198½-9; Dhulia, at Rs. 197-8; Sheagaum, at Rs. 208; Karanja, at Rs. 210½ and Nugger, at Rs. 308. A little old Dharwar also changed hands at Rs. 188 per candy. The market closed steady this evening with prices on a level with those quoted a week ago.

No fresh advices came to hand in the telegraphic weather reports issued at the beginning of the week from the Bengal Cotton circle, with the exception of the Beawar district, where the Cotton was still arriving in small quantities only, but it may be assumed that in the other districts of this circle, the harvesting of the crop was progressing in favourable weather. The picking of the plants was general throughout the Oomrawattee circle, and excepting that the dewfall was insufficient at Barsee, acounts were entirely satisfactory from all the districts, the weather continuing bright, with no sign of rain. The former avourable reports of the Broach crop were also confirmed, the weather in the Wadwan district of the Dhollera circle was cloudy and unseasonable, but the Cotton plants were healthy; and in the other districts of the same circle, the crop was flourishing, being ready for picking in some fields at Bhownugger. The weather continued seasonable in the Hubli district of Dharwar, and the Cotton plants were flourishing; as they were also at Bellary. We learn from the telegraphic summary published to-day that picking of the first sowing had partially begun at Bhownugger, and in other respects the favourable news transmitted at the commencement of the week is confirmed.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb C & F
Bengal Fine		Rs. 198	= 4 9-32d
Do Fully Good		" 184	= 3 31-32d
Do Good		" 178	= 3⅞d
Do Fine	(Jan.-Feb.)	" 197	= 4¼d
Do Fully Good	do	" 183	= 3 31-32d
Do Good	do	" 177	= 3 27-32d
Bel:tee, Fine	do	" 207	= 4 7-16d
Do. Fully Good		" 199	= 4 9-32d
Do. Good		" 195	= 4 7-32d
Do. Fine	(Jan.-Feb.)	" 206	= 4 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do	" 198	= 4 9-32d.
Do. Good	do	" 191	= 4 3-16d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple	Feb-March)	" 216	= 4⅝d
Do Good "	do	" 209	= 4½d
Khandeish Fully Good		" 208	= 4 15-32d
Do Good		" 202	= 4 11-32d
Do Fully Good	(Feb-March.)	" 207	= 4 7-16d
Do Good	do	" 201	= 4 11-32d
Broach, Fine	(March)	" 241	= 5 5-32d
Do Good	do	" 230	= 4 15-16d
Dhollera, Fine	(April-May)	" 225	= 4 13-16d
Do Fully Good	do	" 215	= 4⅝d
Do Good	do	" 205	= 4 13-32d
S G Dharwar Good	(May)	" 216	= 4⅝d
Westerns, Good	(May-June)	" 206	= 4 7-16d.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1889-90. Bales.	Season. 1888-89. Bales.
Bengals	108,500	30,800
Berar	48,500	39,400
Khandeish	43,500	34,000
Hingunghat	8,500	8,800
	209,000	113,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1889. Bales.	1888. Bales.	1887. Bales.
For the Week..................	43,078	36,691	20,916
From 1st Jan. to 18th Dec....	1,919,227	1,422,511	1,583,788
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	7,719	19,488	2,479
From 1st Jan. to 18th Dec	1,290,754	867,359	1,097,665
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	4,291	345	2,354
From 1st Jan. to 18th Dec......	43,272	45,998	60,652

WHEAT.—But little enquiry has been felt from exporters during the past week for any description; but dealers have shown no disposition to lower their pretensions, and prices have remained at their former level, generally in a steady market.

SEEDS also have attracted but little attention, and though there has been some enquiry for *Gingelly*, the high rates demanded by sellers have much restricted business. On the whole the market has been quiet but steady with only a very moderate business passing, and prices generally are unaltered.

The Comparative Imports of wheat and seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the Week......	163,172	162,173	64,960
" from 1st Jan. to 18th December.........	6,643,141	11,643,730	9,986,783
Linseed for the Week ...	24,769	22,877	43,563
" from 1st Jan. to 18th December.........	2,045,758	2,841,745	2,506,220
Rapeseed for the Week.	19,455	17,984	9,875
" from 1st Jan. to 18th December	2,055,953	2,072,471	958,266
Gingelly seed for the Week	79,820	81,998	50,795
" from 1st Jan. to 18th December	1,080,354	9,21,545	1,363,094

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For the Week..............	182,960	114,733	107,379
" From 1st Jan. to 18th Dec ...	5,770,747	9,406,727	9,179,264
Linseed—For the Week	21,381	162,381	53,513
" From 1st Jan. to 18th Dec...	2,120,416	2,680,279	2,374,494
Rapeseed—For the Week........	37,877	46,667	123
" From 1st Jan. to 18th Dec.	2,341,741	1,846,930	1,037,011
Gingelly Seed—For the Week..	17,004	13,164	63,063
" From 1st Jan. to 18th Dec ...	859,664	757,654	1,563,021

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.

Price.—As. 4 per copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY,

BIRTHS.

ADAM—December 18, at Claremont, Malabar Hill, the wife of the Hon'ble F Forbes Adam, of a son.

RIVETT-CARNAC—December 17, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of L Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1889.

THERE is a touch of comedy, not unmixed with pathos, in those passages of Mr. Stanley's long letter giving an account of his last march to the Albert Nyanza, and his return therefrom to the Coast, in which he frankly confesses that so unreasonable were Emin Pasha and his officers and men—European and Egyptian—that they did not want to be rescued, and earnestly desired to be allowed to remain where they were. "We believed," Mr. Stanley writes, "when we volunteered for this work we should be met with open arms. We were received with indifference, until we were led to doubt whether any people wished to depart." It is quite evident that the coming of Stanley and the rescue of Emin on the shores of the Albert Lake in 1888—where Emin gave his small and starving force an abundance of supplies—had brought troubles to the Pasha and led to the mutinous conduct which eventually drove him, much against his will, to abandon his province and seek the coast with his unwelcome benefactor. In April 1888 Emin informed Stanley that his departure depended on that of his people. "This was the first adverse news I received," said Mr. Stanley to the council of war which he assembled just a twelvemonth later on to arrive at some plan of campaign in view of the continued dislike of all concerned to leave the interior and make their way to the coast. Mr. Stanley ought to be the last man to be surprised at the fascination which the Dark Continent possesses for all who come within what Lord Salisbury would term "the sphere of its influence." When the energetic correspondent of the *New York Herald* went into the inner recesses of that lone land and "found Livingston," he discovered that the distinguished missionary had no desire whatever to get back to Exeter Hall. He preferred to stay where he was, and his bones, and not his living self, were ultimately taken to London to be buried in Westminster Abbey. This experience, striking as it was, appears to have been quite thrown away; Stanley evidently believed in all sincerity that Emin Pasha and the 10,000 Egyptians who were with him in the Equatorial Province, where they were the ruling power, were above all things anxious to get back to Egypt, which they had almost forgotten. Eighteen months ago Emin stated that he would not abandon his soldiers and their families; he would not come away without them. This struck the Rescuer as "adverse news." He received the help he required from the Governor of the Province, and returned to bring up his rear guard, which had been left behind in a position which had become perilous after the untimely death of Major Bartellot, who was to bring it succour from the Congo. It is certain that until Emin's personal ascendency was shaken by the suspicion, however baseless, that he might eventually go away with Stanley and leave the Egyptians to their fate, the gallant Pasha's position was in no danger from internal dissensions. A year later, when Stanley had again come within speaking distance of Emin, a great change for the worse was at once apparent. As Stanley expressed it, "In the interval, things had not advanced very much." They had, in truth, become very bad indeed. "My representative was made a prisoner, menaced with rifles, threats were freely used, the Pasha was deposed, and for three months was a close prisoner. I am told this is the third revolt in the Province."

From all this it is clear that Emin Pasha's difficulties began only when the attempt was made to rescue him from them. He seems to have had a faithful following so long as his followers thought that there was no danger of his leaving them. Here, after all, we have only one more illustration of Sam Slick's truism that there is a good deal of human nature about man—especially about semi-savage man. Emin Pasha as the guide and friend of his people, sharing their hardships and leading them through their dangers, would be to them an altogether different man from Emin Pasha stealing away by night to join a white man from beyond seas, who had come to take him back to his own people. Or to put the hypothesis on a more familiar plane, there would be as much difference in the way in which they would look upon Emin remaining in camp, and on Emin seeking safety in flight, as there would be between the way in which a jealous husband regarded a wife who stayed at home and one who showed signs of an intention to go out upon the world. Their attachment to him, in short, would be in ratio with the strength of his resolution to stay with them. We do not yet know what is the exact period at which Emin became less determined to stay at his post. That determination, however, was very remarkable. It greatly troubled Mr. Stanley, but it seems scarcely to have astonished him. One needs to have been long in out-of-the-way corners of the world to get as clear a conception of the psychology of the matter as Mr. Stanley possessed. A time comes in the experience of sojourners in the desert when they are no more eager to go back to home and civilisation than the canary, after long years of confinement, is willing to quit its cage. In Emin's case there were special bonds which would account for his earlier reluctance to accept liberty when it was offered him. Emin had become an oriental in something more than his head-gear. His domestic circumstances, it is well known, would fit in much more easily with the society of Equatorial Africa than with that of Vienna or Berlin. There were special and conscious ties, his reluctance to break which needs little explanation. But above and beyond these, there were the general and less conscious conditions which Stanley sums up as the "fatal fascination" which Soudan territory seems to have had for all Europeans of late years. As soon, he said, as they touch this ground they seem to be drawn into a whirlpool which sucks them in and covers them with its waves. If, in passing, the question be asked why then? has Stanley not been drawn in like other victims the answer is not far to seek. Stanley, we may say in all modesty, is a journalist, and unless he were hopelessly unfitted for his profession, he would possess enough of the specially journalistic faculty of mental detachment to keep him free from the local and social thraldom which up to a point held Emin Pasha so firmly in its grip. As it was, Emin's thorough subjection to the *genius loci* annoyed, though it did not astonish, Stanley. He looked upon Emin as an obstinate and stubborn man, who, if he came to mischief, would have only himself to thank for it. Herein lay the comedy of the situation. Money had been freely poured out for his rescue, lives almost as valuable as his own had been lost in preparing to save him, and the traveller without rival amongst travellers and amongst rescuers of travellers had gone out on the quest for him, and yet it seemed at one time as though the one obstacle to the rescue of Emin Pasha would be Emin himself. This aspect of the case is almost ludicrously focussed in Stanley's lament "the Pasha must have some pity for me." The victim in a word was to feel for his rescuer—surely a contingency which had never entered into the calculations of the Emin Pasha Relief Committee.

The curious thing is that the real rescuers of Emin Pasha were the Mahdi and his followers. It was when they came on the scene at Wadelai that Emin's revolted soldiers released him from the captivity in which they had placed him, apparently not from ill-will towards him, but from a desire to prevent him from leaving them. Mr. Stanley's tale has reached us only in fragments, and Emin Pasha's narrative has yet to be told. Emin indeed has so far been almost a silent actor in the play, though he can have scarcely less to say that will be of value than Mr. Stanley himself. Stanley has of course brought back valuable contributions to geographical science. He has discovered a new lake, to say nothing of a stupendous mountain range which has been identified with the Mountains of the Moon of popular myth. But Emin Pasha need not be by any means overshadowed by the greater glories of Stanley's exploits and discoveries. He has at least for ten years ruled the Equatorial Soudan. And no one should be better able than he is to contribute to the solution of the still unsolved Soudanese problem. Even at Mansion House banquets the shadow of Soudanese aggression darkens Ministerial eloquence. A new dervish raid constitutes whenever it comes a new reason for prolonging the British occupation of Egypt. The wave that rolls from the Soudan and breaks upon the Egyptian frontier sends its ripples to our own shores, and disturbs the flow of friendly political intercourse between England and France. There are international reasons, therefore, to say nothing of reasons commercial and philanthropic, for regarding the future of the Soudan as a question of primary importance. What Emin Pasha, with his ripe experience, may have to say upon it, will be awaited with lively interest. It may be that Emin Pasha is the last man in the world who ought to be invited to take part in the practical solution of the problem. Stanley's references to him almost mark him out now as one of the class of men whom Lord Palmerston had in his mind when he spoke distrustfully of the man "who had been twenty years in the country and spoke the language like a native." Emin in short has been too closely drawn in to what Stanley calls the whirlpool of Soudanese life and politics to be quite the sort of man whom we ought to choose for carrying out our purposes in that quarter of the world. But he comes *pied poudré* from the scene of turmoil and unrest which is the gathering ground of the waves of fanaticism that now and again break upon the frontier of Egypt—the frontier by the way which was marked out at our behest—for the safe guarding of which we shall for long to come be held responsible.

THE political history of the *Times* has been told pretty freely before the Special Commission, and what with Sir Charles Russell's attempts to show its partiality for the wrong side, and Sir Henry James's not less eager endeavour to show that it has been in its day the ally of many good causes, as much has been said on both sides as the public will care to hear for some time. But there is one witness to the character of the *Times* from whom both advocates might, if they had chosen, have drawn some interesting evidence in support of their respective cases. In Emerson's "English Traits" there is a curious little essay on the *Times* in which truth and misconception and miscalculation are strangely mixed together. Emerson's idea of the importance of the *Times* has in it much of the exaggeration of the Frenchman when he speaks of "the Organ of the City." He thinks it is a recognized power in Europe, and observes that "What would the *Times* say? is a terror in Paris, in Berlin, in Copenhagen, and in Nepal!" This may have been true at the time it was written, though we of a later generation have much reason for doubting it. Emerson gives a reason for doubting it when he tries to let his readers into the secrets of the *Times* office. Paris and Berlin, and even Nepal, would have had small reason for their terror if they had known that the thunder was being supplied by "young men recently from the University, and perhaps reading law in chambers in London." The *Times*, as a matter of fact, has not drawn largely upon that class of contributors. And of course, as Lord Beaconsfield would have said, a good deal has happened since Emerson told us all this. We no longer read in the *Times* leaders, or any others, the "academic elegance and classic allusion" in which he used to detect the hand of the young man fresh from College. For classic allusion you must go now to the *Daily Telegraph*, of which it was once cruelly said that in order to understand a *Telegraph* article one needed a good deal of classical knowledge, though unfortunately you then saw how little classical knowledge the *Telegraph* writers possessed. One may hope, however, that it is still true as it was in Emerson's days that England is "full of manly, clever, well-bred men who possess the talent of writing off-hand pungent paragraphs"; it is certain, however, that the *Times* has not the monopoly of them. Emerson's provisions as regards the place of the paper in English journalism were curiously at fault. He could not have been expected to foresee the Pigott blunder; but if he had been a little shrewder than he was he would never have foretold that the *Times* would drive its rivals out of circulation, since the only limit to its circulation was the impossibility of printing copies fast enough. At least two London dailies which were not in existence at the time this was written have a circulation five times as large as that of the *Times*, and Emerson would have needed to revise his chapter in one important detail if he had lived to the year in which the proprietors received no dividend, because of costly legal proceedings into which childish indiscretion had drawn the management. And yet there are features in Emerson's estimate of the *Times* which are as remarkable for their correctness as others are for the reverse. Emerson was at least able to appreciate the weather-cock character of its policy. Its morality was not ideal; only representative. Its leaders had an instinct for finding where the power now lay, which was eternally shifting its banks. They were able to detect the first symptoms of change. Sir Charles Russell himself might have been the author of one sentence in Emerson's account of the method of the *Times*. Its conductors, he said, "watch the hard and bitter struggles of the authors of each liberal movement, year by year—watching them only to taunt and obstruct them—until, at last, when they see that these have established their facts—that power is on the point of passing to them—they strike in with the voice of a monarch, astonish those whom they succour as much as those whom they desert, and make victory sure." The policy of the waiters upon the jumping cat has never been more felicitously described.

COLONEL RHODES, whom our London correspondent in his telegram two days ago mentioned as likely to be Lord Harris's Military Secretary, is an officer of the 1st Dragoons, who served as Aide-de-Camp to General Sir Herbert Stewart in the Soudan Expedition of 1884, as well as with the Nile Expedition two years later, and was present at the battles of Abu Klea and El Gubat, his horse being shot under him at the latter engagement. His brother, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, is one of the chief promoters of the British Company for which a charter has been given for exploiting territories south of the Zambesi.

A MEETING of the Civil Engineers of the Public Works Department is to take place in Delhi during the coming Christmas, and will be very largely attended by all sections of the Department. The meeting is intended as a demonstration in support of the efforts now being made to improve the condition of the Department, and it should aid greatly in bringing about that combined action which is so necessary where grievances have to be redressed.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor will leave Ahmedabad on Monday next, the 23rd inst., by the 9-35 train, arriving at Jeypore at half-past six on the morning of the next day. He will remain there for Christmas Day, and will, on the 26th, leave for Ajmere, arriving at that place at 1 on the morning of Friday. On Saturday he proceeds to Abu Road and Mount Abu, where he will remain over Sunday, the 29th, leaving for Baroda on Monday, where he arrives at 9-35 the same night. He makes a stay of two days there, and returns to Bombay on the 2nd of January, reaching Grant Road Station at ten minutes to 7 on the morning of Friday, the 3rd.

MAJOR SELBY, though absent from his place at the meeting of the Corporation yesterday afternoon, was the cause of a discussion which occupied the better part of the sitting. He had given notice of a long motion in which he proposed to censure the Municipal Commissioner because in the year 1886 he had not foreseen that in 1890 the water in the Vehar Lake would be down to the lowest inlet. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker explained that Major Selby was travelling in Kathiawar on duty, which was also shown by a short note handed to Mr. Barrow and hurriedly written in pencil before going to the Church-gate station to catch the train. Mr. Javerilal, therefore, proposed that the matter be postponed till Major Selby returned, but Sir Henry Morland was of opinion it was very undesirable to keep this notice of motion on the paper from meeting to meeting. The Municipal Commissioner said this notice of motion was a matter affecting him personally, and he asked if it was right that such a notice, got up in the most reckless, hap-hazard way, should be kept on the paper day after day. He did not shirk the inquiry; in fact, he was now anxious for it; but he begged it should not be kept hanging over his head, to come down nobody knew when. Mr. Javerilal explained that the matter need only be postponed till the first meeting in January; and on a vote being taken, his motion for postponment was carried.

AT the meeting of the Corporation yesterday, a resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending the sanction of a further expenditure of Rs. 9,659 from surplus cash balance, to provide for the cost of the extension of the new Municipal Office buildings, as approved by Corporation, was carried unanimously.

DR. BLANEY moved at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday afternoon, that the resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 27th November 1889, recommending the Corporation to supply Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., to frame an estimate of the cost of (1) fire service with fittings; (2) water supply ditto; (3) general drainage ditto; (4) surface drainage; (5) hydraulic lift with supply-tank, &c.; (6) lighting (if considered necessary); (7) compound railings and gates and laying out ground; (8) furniture for the new Municipal Office buildings, be approved. An amendment, however, moved by Dr. Khory, was carried to the effect that the proposition be referred back to the Standing Committee for consideration and that the Standing Committee be asked what lump sum Mr. Stevens would charge for preparing the estimates mentioned in the resolution.

THE Bombay Graduates' Association having addressed Government on the subject of the present condition of the Law School, have been informed in reply that the "means of improving the Government Law School and of giving increased energy to its teaching will be taken into careful consideration in connection with the new bye-laws whenever these are submitted by the University for the sanction of Government."

THE *Pioneer* writes with disrespectful mirth concerning the moral text-book that is going to do for Indian schoolboys what the birch-rod does for less fortunate students. "Somebody," it says, "to whom we are not aware we had done any injury, sent us the other day a volume entitled 'Cole's Fun Doctor.' When you open it you find on the title-page prints of people of every age and cast of countenance, depicted, like the Homeric divinities at the antics of Vulcan, in the throes of unquenchable laughter. This is meant to represent and forecast the effect of perusing the volume, which might be described, in the manner of the Government of India's resolution on moral descipline in schools and colleges, as 'composed of judicious selections having a direct bearing on man's risible susceptibilities.' The result is one of the most melancholy and depressing things ever produced in Grub Street; but there is just as much reason in its compilation, and as much likelihood of its attaining its purpose, as there is reason or probable efficacy in a 'moral reader.'"

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE WEST END SCANDAL.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

A summons has been issued against Mr. Arthur Newton, a solicitor, who watched the proceedings on behalf of some parties interested at the hearing of the Earl of Euston's summons against the *North London Press*, charging Mr. Newton with conspiring to defeat the ends of justice by screening people alleged to be incriminated in the West End scandals.

Two others have been summoned on a similar charge.

Much sensation has been caused by this development of the case.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

The Queen has arrived at Osborne, where her Majesty will spend the Christmas.

RETIREMENT OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

Sir Charles Lewis, Bart., the Conservative Member for North Antrim, is about to resign his seat on account of ill health.

MR. PARNELL AT HAWARDEN.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

Mr. Parnell is on a visit to Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden.

THE PORTUGUESE IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

Mr. Trivier, a French traveller who has just arrived at Zanzibar, confirms recent reports of the action of the Portuguese in the neighbourhood of the Shiré River and other districts north of the Zambesi.

GIFT TO A MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

The mother of the Reverend Mr. Turner, formerly Curate at Whitby, has given a donation of £9,000 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

ILLNESS OF THE BISHOP OF ST. ALBANS.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

Dr. Claughton, Bishop of St. Albans, is seriously ill.

MURDER OF A FRENCH OFFICIAL.

PARIS, DEC. 19.

A clerk named Regad has killed with a revolver M. Roux, the Director of the Provincial Department of the Prefecture of the Seine.

The murderer refuses to assign any motive for his crime.

RENEWED DISTURBANCES IN CRETE.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

Fighting has again broken out in Crete.

Five soldiers have been killed. A number of Christians have been imprisoned and beaten, and put in chains.

A PORTUGUESE SOUTH AFRICAN COMPANY.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

A Portuguese South African Company has been definitely formed at Lisbon.

COLLISION IN HOLLAND.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

A collision has occurred between the steamer Gawquarisia, from Calcutta to Hamburg, and the Leerdam, of Amsterdam, near Capelle.

Both steamers were sunk, but no lives were lost.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CONFIRMATION OF PORTUGUESE AGGRESSION IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

The *Times* states that M. Trivier, the French traveller, who has arrived at Zanzibar after crossing the African Continent, reports how extremely aggressive the Portuguese are on the Shirè River.

PRIZE FOR BUSHIRI'S CAPTURE.

Major Wissman paid one thousand pounds to the natives who captured Bushiri.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 18.

President Harrison has sent the British Extradition Treaty up to the Senate. It includes embezzlement and other offences, for which extradition can be claimed.

THE CLEVELAND STREET SCANDAL.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

Mr. Vaughan, Bow Street Magistrate, at the instance of the Treasury, has issued summonses against a prominent solicitor, whose name has not yet transpired, and two others, for conspiring to defeat the ends of justice by assisting in the escape of certain persons connected with the Cleveland Street scandal.

CONVERSION OF EGYPTIAN PREFERENCE STOCK.

It is understood that the adhesion of France and Russia to the scheme for the conversion of the Egyptian preference stock is imminent. The Egyptian Government have adopted their advice in reference to the abolition of Corvee.

TROOPING SERVICE.

The Troopship Serapis left Portsmouth to-day for Bombay and the Euphrates arrived.

MR. PARNELL.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

Mr. Parnell stops at Hawarden Castle to-day with Mr. Gladstone, and thence goes to Liverpool to-morrow, where he will deliver a speech.

THE RECEPTION OF PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 19.

A requisition, signed by a number of Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta, was yesterday sent to the Chairman of the Corporation, asking him to call a special meeting at an early date, to consider a motion to be made by Mr. M. P. Gasper, that under the provisions of the new Municipal Act a contribution of Rs. 10,000 be made to the Prince's Reception Fund.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S VISIT TO THE PALANPUR SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PALANPUR, DEC. 19.

The Duke of Connaught and staff arrived here from Deesa this evening, under a salute of twenty-one guns, and visited the Show, accompanied by Colonel and Mrs. Nutt and other European ladies and gentlemen. His Highness, the Dewan of Palanpur, and other Chiefs were also present.

THE MARCHIONESS OF WATERFORD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 19.

The steamer Nepaul arrived in port this afternoon from Colombo, having on board the Marchioness of Waterford.

THE ENGLISH CRICKET TEAM.

The same steamer brought the team of English cricketers who played matches at Colombo and Kandy. They were met on board by the prominent members of the Calcutta Cricket Club, each of whom entertain one or more of them as their guests during their stay here. Lord Hawke, the captain of the team, and Mr. Thornton, who preceded the team to India, are expected to join them at Calcutta in a few days. The matches in Ceylon had to be played with local substitutes for these gentlemen. The members of the team are Messrs. Hornsby, Vernon, Walker, Phillipson, Gibson, Batham, Goldney, Tapling, M.P., Shand, and De Little. Prominent among them is Hornsby, being a very fast bowler. He has a reputation as an Alpine climber, is a great supporter of the Pelican Club, and is well known on the turf. Tapling is a Member of Parliament for a division of Leicestershire, and has paired off with Bradlaugh for the coming Session, which enabled him to come out. DeLittle is a fast right-hand bowler of some note, and played for Cambridge last year. Shand is a Ceylon recruit of some reputation, and is a bowler. The voyage from Colombo was on the whole pleasant, though several members suffered from sea sickness. Phillipson is said to be completely prostrated. Vernon has met with an accident to one eye. The first match probably comes off on Monday next.

THE ZHOB EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 19.

Sir Robert Sandeman's expedition to Zhob and the Gomal Pass left Loralai to-day for Mina Bazaar.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT DIRECTORSHIP.

On the retirement of Colonel Mallock, Mr. Luke will again join the head-quarters of the Telegraph Department in the grade of directors.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Colonel Conway-Gordon, Director-General of Railways, will shortly furnish a report regarding the alleged excessive tariff charges on the Frontier Railways.

THE VACANCY ON THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

The vacancy on the Legislative Council, due to Mr. Manockji Petit's retirement at the end of the year, will be filled from Bombay, Lord Reay being asked to nominate a member.

THE LEPER BILL.

The Leper Bill introduced this Session will deal only with vagrants and those willing to be treated in hospitals. A wider measure will probably be delayed until after the Royal Commission has reported on the subject.

MILITARY POLICE IN BURMA.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite means to take up at once the question of a possible reduction of the military police in Upper Burma. The numbers of the force are not likely, however, to be reduced largely, pending the consideration of the scheme for converting the police battalions into local regiments.

LORD CONNEMARA ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 19.

H. E. the Governor left Madras on a tour to-day by steamer with Mr. Rees and Lord Marsham.

THE S. S. BOADICEA.

The s. s. Boadicea which is now here will not, as was expected, proceed to Calcutta; but will go to Trincomalee there to await sealed orders. She leaves on Saturday night. It is considered probable that she will go to Zanzibar.

ADMIRAL FREMANTLE.

Admiral Fremantle proceeds to Raichur to-night to meet Lady Fremantle and returns to Madras on Saturday.

THE MOHUNT OF TRIPATI CASE.

The case against the Mohunt of Tripati has run ten days. Twenty-six witnesses for the prosecution have been examined and fourteen more are to be examined; then the defence witnesses, numbering 120, will be examined.

THE FORTHCOMING NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, DEC. 19.

At a numerously-attended meeting of the inhabitants of Rajahmundry, held on the 14th instant, Mr. N. Subbarao Hintul, B. A., B. L., in the chair, it was resolved to present an address to Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P., congratulating him on his recovery from his recent illness, and welcoming him to India. Great enthusiasm was displayed. The following gentlemen were elected delegates to represent the association in the forthcoming national Congress:—Rajah Kocherlakota Ramchandra Venkatakistna Row, Zemindar of Palavaram; Messrs. N. Subbarao Puntalu, B.A., B.L.; S. Jaganathasastry K. Ramabrahman; T. S. Muthuswami Sastry, B. A.; and S. Sambasiva Row.

MHOW, DEC, 19.

A public meeting of the Central India Association was held here the day before yesterday, Dr. Cardozo presiding. The following delegates were elected to represent the Association in the Congress:—Seth Gungaram Choonilall, Kazi Hafiz Akram, Sheik Peerbux Mulla Hyderalli Rasulbhoy, Seth Balmukand Beary, Mr. Kidernath Ghose, and Mr. Mohendranath Chatterjee. Resolutions, expressing sympathy with the aim and object of the National Congress, and thanking Mr. Bradlaugh, were also passed.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Coromandel, with the homeward Indian mails of the 13th instant, arrived here at 8 p.m. yesterday.

COLOMBO, DEC. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rome with English mails left here for Aden at 5 a.m. to-day.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind with China and Australian mails left here for Bombay at 2 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, DEC. 18.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Elektra, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this evening.

SINGAPORE, DEC. 19.

The Italian steamer Bormida which left Bombay on the 7th inst., arrived at Singapore this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8¼ „ „	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9¼
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 11-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	87⅛ ex-cn.
4 per cent. Rupee paper	68¾
4½ per cent. „	71½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	43⅞d. per oz.

ADVICES from Constantinople state that the Sultan has issued commands for the misdeeds of the Kurdish leaders to be investigated, and, if need be, severely punished. This resolution has been arrived at because the Turkish population in Armenia, who also suffer from the lawlessness of the Kurds, are beginning to side with the Armenians. Moreover, it has been ascertained that the Liberal party in Turkey regards the Armenian demand for reform as a ground which might be utilised for claiming general reforms.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN KATHIAWAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SUNDAY, the 15th, was a comparatively quiet day, inasmuch as there were no railways to be opened, no addresses to be presented, and no speeches to be made; but nevertheless it was not absolutely a day of rest. His Excellency in the course of his morning walk first visited the new water-works, where the plans were explained to him by Mr. Booth, the local engineer. Rajkot like Bombay has been in difficulties over its water-supply, and it was to cope with these that in 1887 it was determined to construct this most useful, not to say indispensable, work in commemoration of her Majesty's Jubilee, and the cost will be almost entirely met by the contribution then received in the province. It may be added that this was not the only recognition of that auspicious event, as a handsome clock tower was erected by H. H. the Jam Saheb of Navanagar with the same object, and Rajkot now has the satisfaction of hearing the quarters as well as the hours struck regularly. The next visit was paid to the Hospital, where his Excellency was received by Dr. Quicke, the Civil Surgeon, and Miss Goldney, the sister in charge, and shown over the wards and offices, with the arrangements of which he expressed himself highly satisfied.

His Excellency then paid an informal visit to the Rajkumar College, where he went round the rooms allotted to the young Princes, and made a few kindly remarks to each individual, and on leaving, made a speech briefly expressing his recognition of the work of the principal, Mr. Macnaghten, aided by the exertions of Mr. Turkhad, and his other assistants. In the afternoon his Excellency attended divine service, held in the pretty little station church. The Rev. Mr. Preston, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, had come over to take part in the ceremony of presenting colours to the 24th Bombay Infantry, but at the last moment it was discovered that a Christian religious service is not customary when a native regiment receives colours, so the ceremony was not gone through. He was to stay over Sunday to officiate during his Excellency's stay, but unfortunately was disabled by an attack of fever, and was unable to hold a service at all, so the congregation had to content themselves with a lay service, and forego the privilege of listening to a sermon. In view of the early start to be made next morning a quiet evening was spent at the Residency, and the party retired early to bed. His Excellency's best thanks are due to Major Hunter, Mr. Fitzgerald, and the other officers concerned in the arrangements made for his comfort, which were all excellent.

On Monday the ceremony of opening the Morvi Railway took place.

The Thakor Saheb, addressing his Excellency, said:—

His Excellency,—He was very glad and proud that he had come by his railway to Rajkot to lay the last rail and perform the opening ceremony. The idea of constructing it had occurred to him long ago, and materials were purchased in 1883, and he was glad that his idea had been carried out. He hoped the distinguished assembly would not be hard on him by comparing the tramway as it was with the comforts of large railways, but would give it the credit it deserved for reducing the discomforts of the usual mode of travelling in this country, namely bullock carts. He was anxious publicly to acknowledge the ability with which Mr. White had carried out the project from its initiation. (Applause.) He considered himself very fortunate in securing the services of an officer in whom he could place implicit confidence. He remembered that when the railway was first thought of Mr. White told him that he would have nothing to do with a scheme that was not likely to be a success. He left the distinguished assembly to judge of the correctness of Mr. White's foresight. Not only was the line opened sucessfully, but an ample stock of rolling stock was built, so that they might carry out their projects on the metre gauge railways.

Major Hunter then said:—

Your Excellency, Thakor Saheb, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It would be wanting on my part and on the part of the Political Agency of Kathiawar if I did not pay a tribute to my friend Mr. White for the patience and consideration to the interests of the landholders, which he has always shown throughout the construction of the railway, which your Excellency has just opened. From having been connected with the first railway in Kathiawar, the Bhavnagar-Gondal line, and also from having been recently in charge of the two districts which the present railway traverses, I am in a position to judge of the difficulties which engineers encounter in railways of this kind,—difficulties which are greatly enhanced by the fact that this railway traverses the jurisdiction of other Chiefs, and takes up parts of the land of different landholders great and small. Mr. White will bear me out when I say that great difficulties are experienced from these causes in the construction of level crossings and water passages. It is a curious fact which I have noticed that cultivators are in the habit of digging wells just when railways are to be built. Mr. White has disposed of all difficulties with so much judgment and consideration for the interests of those concerned, that the Agency has had very little trouble in arranging for the taking up of the land. On the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway the disputes that arose formed in themselves a perfect literature of their own. Great thanks are due to Mr. White for the tact and judgment he displayed in studying to safe-guard the interests of the landholders, and I am glad that now we all have an opportunity of judging of Mr. White's work. (Applause.)

His Excellency the Governor, who was in excellent spirits, then made the following speech;—

Your Highness, Thakore Saheb, Major Hunter, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—You know that in the line of railways there are three epochs, the turning of the first sod, the connecting of the last link, and then the opening of the line. This line is not open and we have performed what in departmental language is called the closing ceremony; and I sincerely trust that Major Firebrace than whom there is no better Consulting Engineer in the whole of India may not become aware of our pleasure trip on a closed line. Well I may tell you that we have travelled at our own risk and performed the journey somehow, and that if anything had happened to us we could have claimed no damages, and my friend Mr. Fulton would have immediately nonsuited us. But allow me to tell you that I have never travelled in a train with a feeling of greater security. We had two experts, my friend Mr. White and the Thakor Saheb who pulled us through, and here we are to perform a closing ceremony on a line not open. (Cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, this certainly is in the annals of Kathiawar a red letter day, and Major Hunter who has been connected throughout the whole of his distinguished service with this province tells me—and there is no doubt of it—that this is one of the most important pages in the history of Kathiawar. And when asked to whom this success is due you will agree with me that it is due in the first place to the intelligent initiative of the Thakor Saheb of Morvi. (Applause.) While other Chiefs have spent their time and income on either innocent amusements or careless self-indulgence, or what is perhaps worse an aimless litigation; the Thakor Saheb of Morvi has spent his time in endowing not only his own State but in endowing this great province with what his Highness is pleased to call—a tramway—but I call it a net work of railways. (Applause.) It is with the true perception of a statesman that he made a small beginning. He did not indulge in big schemes on broad gauge railways, but he contented himself with driving his own tramways. And that the carriages now carry 40 passengers and we find the waggons 4 tons of goods. This morning Mr. White showed me a waggon which carried nearly as much cotton on it as the waggons on the B.B. and C. I. Railway. I call these most encouraging results. I am sure no one will enjoy the ceremony of to-day more than my friend Mr. Macnaghten, because undoubtedly this railway is indirectly due to the education received by the Thakor Saheb at the Rajkumar College—(applause)—and I can only wish that similar results in the case of other Chiefs could be obtained from that College. The way in which the Thakor Saheb has carried out his schemes would show that he is a good man of business. In carrying out his project he has displayed considerable tact by securing the good-will of his brother Chiefs who will realise more and more that he did a good work for them. Rajkot has been hitherto rather left out in the cold, but to-day it has come out of its retirement. I congratulate the Thakor Sahib and also thank him for bringing this line to our civil station as well as into the Rajkot State. The railway will facilitate travelling, and lighten the work of officials in the rainy reason. It will also give officers the chance of an occasional week or ten days' casual leave. A craving which I know Governors ought not to encourage. I am bound to say that the Thakor Saheb has not concentrated himself only on railways. He has not neglected other things, having lately been very much interested in the great questions involved in the extension and embellishment of what is one of the finest cities in her Majesty's dominions. I mean Bombay. I was pleased to see what his Highness had accomplished in the town of Morvi. In Bombay the Municipal Corporation not seldom experiences difficulties in settling about set backs with the owners of houses. Since I have been in India I have never seen a finer result obtained by set-backs than by those carried out by his Highness in his capital. Now I am not making on this occasion a complimentary speech, I am only stating a few facts. There is, however, one thing which I should like to impress on all Chiefs, not only of Kathiawar, but of other parts of the presidency country also, the fact that the Thakor Saheb has been able to accomplish his objects, not only by the good relations which he has maintained with his brother Chiefs, but also by never deviating from the straight path in his relations with the British Government. His Highness has never used the circuitous methods of diplomacy, which are sometimes practised by those who are under the delusion that they will in this way obtain more from Government. The Thakore has always gone straight to head quarters stating what he wanted. The results have been satisfactory to both Government and to his Highness and has always been on the most friendly terms with the Political Officers. The Thakor Saheb has had his reward in advance. We raise States for various reasons to the first class, and on this occasion I must say that Morvi was raised to a first-class State, because the Chief was a first-class man of business. His advancement was not delayed until this date, because I felt certain that the line to Rajkot would be completed, and it was on the auspicious occasion of her Majesty's Jubilee that the grants of all rewards were conferred on Morvi. I may conclude with the wish that the Thakor Saheb may live long to see the results of the good work, which he has carried out with so much energy. The laurels which he will reap will not be the laurels which his ancestors reaped on the field of battle. They will be laurels in the field of progress and peace: they will be gathered out of the enduring gratitude of the people of Kathiawar.

At the Horse Show his Excellency also delivered an address.

His Excellency expatiated on the great advantages resulting from Shows like the present, and laid great stress on the necessity of the cordial co-operation not only of the Chiefs, but also of the girassias and cultivators. He was very glad to hear that some of the Chiefs were doing their best to improve the breed of horses by importing thorough-bred English sires, and he particularized the Thakor of Morvi with his two sires Novigius and Lochiel, and the Thakor of Bhavnagar with Reputation as doing useful service to that end. There was no falser economy than that of a horse-breeder who to save Rs. 1,000 or so bought an unsound or inferior sire, the result of which was that his defects were perpetuated in his descendants. He called attention to the existence of the Veterinary College in Bombay, which could provide the services of experts, whose advice would be of great value to horse-breeders and owners. He was informed that the Kathiawar horses were rather deficient in bone, and he exhorted the breeders to try and remedy this, and the more they availed themselves of the services of English sires, the greater would be the improvement in this respect. He complimented the Thakors of Bhavnagar and Morvi on their success in the Show, and the way in which they had supported it, and expressed his regret at learning that their example had not been followed by Palitana, whose stable in the time of the late Thakor Saheb had been one of the foremost in Kathiawar, and he hoped this position would be again attained. He endorsed Major Hunter's recognition of the efforts of the Pranth officers to make the Show a success, of Major Humfrey's exertion as judge, and of his clansman Mr. Mackay's good work as organizing secretary.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Mirzapore, Captain R. Harvey, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Marseilles, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr Syed Nisimulhoy
Mr W C McDowell
Mr L M Crofts

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr V Rigby
Mr and Mrs Thernton
Dr Lawder Brunton
Mr W Fryer

FOR BRINDISI.

Col C H Luard, R E
Mr C Hajberg

FOR SUEZ.

Mr Staugen
Mr Von Frankenberg
Mr Bollun
Mr Tansen
Mr Von Muelmann
Mr Von Barner
Mr Bochmer

FOR ADEN.—Mrs Vithoba and child.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, Captain G. W. Atkinson, on 27th Dec. 1889.

FOR LONDON.—Mr and Mrs E W Hutt and infant, Mrs Steward, Miss Butchart, and Revd H Clark.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr and Mrs A D Pollen, Brigade-Surgeon A N Hogel, and Mr and Mrs G Knox.

Per s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, 3rd January 1890.

FOR MARSEILLES—Hon'ble G R and Mrs Vernon, Mr A Filley, and Mr and Mrs A Keyser and infant.

Per s. s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, 10th Jan. 1890.

FOR BRINDISI.—Lieut A Beale.

FOR LONDON.—Mrs Oldham and child, and Miss Haig.

Per s. s. Ganges, Captain T. J. Alderton, 24th Jan. 1890.

FOR LONDON.—Col E Maude.

Per s. s. Oriental, Captain R. Stewart, 7th Feb 1890.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr J A Nigroponte, Mr H S King, M P, Mr L W Alexander, Mr J Hennessy, Mr Thos Grant, Mr Gregor Grant, Mr F G Davidson, Mr and Mrs J. Chisholm, Mr H Holland Burne, Mr McKie, Mr and Mrs A Lambrinondi, and Viscount Marsham, A D C.

FOR LONDON.—Mr W Siddons.

Per s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, 14th Feb. 1890.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr W Birkmyre.

Per s. s. Clyde, Captain J. L. Parfitt, 21st Feb. 1890

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr and Mrs Frizelle, Miss Frizelle Canon and Mrs Wilberforce, Miss Wilberforce, Lieut E Milner, and Mr and Mrs H G Bayne.

Per s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, 28th Feb. 1890.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mrs Gilbert and child.

Per s. s. Peninsular, Capt. W. J. Webber, 7th March 1890.

FOR LONDON—Mrs Ross Scott, Miss Imerson, Rt Hon H and Mrs Childers, Mr T K and Miss Ashworth, Mr and Mrs C H Mereik and child, Mr and Mrs Robt Clark, Mr C Kindersley and Mrs Slaughter and infant.

FOR BRINDISI—Lord and Lady Claude Hamilton Mr and Mrs W Malling Grant, Mr and Mrs W W Carlile, Mr and Mrs Scaramanja, Mr H Calthorpe, Countess of Strathmore, two Ladies Lyon, Mr Jessuf, Mr J T Petrocobrino, Mr M M Macdonald, Mr and Mrs W A Willis, Col and Mrs D Henning, Miss Langworthy, Major and Mrs Humphrey, Mrs Durst, Mr H Miller, Mr V Schlager, Mr and Mrs S S Brittain, Mr E Solano, Mrs and Miss Chardon, and Mr J P Thomas.

Per s. s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 14th March, 1890.

FOR MARSEILLES—Col W R Bunbury, Mr Savage, Mrs Candy, Mr Maugles, and Mr Robt H Elliot.

Per s. s. Sutlej, Capt. W. D. Worcester, 21st March, 1890.

FOR BRINDISI—Col A F Laughton, C B, and Mr and Mrs Jas Gray.

FOR LONDON—Mrs Crawley Boevey and child.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Dec. 19.—The barometar has changed irregularly generally, and has risen in north-western India, on the west of the Central Provinces, and on the east and south of the Peninsula, but has fallen along the Konkan Coast, Bombay, the Deccan, North-West Provinces, east of the Central Provinces, north-eastern India and Burma. The rise is from brisk to rapid in south Madras, and the fall is brisk along the foot of the Himalayas. The storm has to a great extent filled up, but the lowest pressure is reported at Calicut. Wind force is decreasing. Wind directions are the same as yesterday. Weather very cloudy over the south of the Peninsula, and rain reports are from all stations. The largest amounts are five and a half inches at Madras, four and a half at Negapatam, one and a half at Cuddalore and Trichinopoly, one inch at Nellore, and three-quarters of an inch at Cuddappa. Further rain is probable all over the south of the Peninsula.

THE *Englishman* learns from London correspondent that the negotiations for the projected railway in Assam, in which Sir Theodore Hope has taken so much interest, have advanced to a further stage, and that definite proposals have been submitted by the promoters through the Secretary of State.

DR. HAVILAND, the eminent sanitarian, describes the valleys around Aldershot as "plague-stricken," for the old Basingstoke Canal, which runs between the two camps, is so polluted with filth that outbreaks of diphtheria, typhoid, and analogous complaints are very frequent in consequence. The Aldershot and Bagshot district has always been regarded as very unhealthy, and Wellington College occupies a most objectionable site.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT IN CUTCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUJ, DEC. 16.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were the guests of H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nowanagar on the 11th instant, and crossed the gulf the next morning in his Highness the Rao's steam launch, Rukhmavati, recently ordered out from England, and landed at the breakwater at Mandvi at 10-15 p.m. Here the arrangements made for the reception of their Royal Highnesses were very excellent. The Political Agent Colonel Salmon, had gone on board to meet their Royal Highnesses, and the Dewan of H. H. the Rao, Rao Bahadur Motilal Lalbhai, accompanied by Rana Jalamsingjee and four principal Sardars of the State, received their Royal Highnesses at the breakwater. The arrival was announced by a Royal salute of 31 guns. Their Royal Highnesses and party were conveyed to the Rest Camp in trucks. His Highness the Rao, accompanied by Prince Karanjee and some principal Sardars and officers of the State, received their Royal Highnesses in a *shamiana* at Mirzapur, where a procession was formed. The whole of his Highness's *sowari* lined both sides of the road, and welcomed their Royal Highnesses as they passed by them. As soon as their Royal Highnesses entered the floral arch erected near the Residency gate, a Royal salute of 31 guns was fired, and a party of Cutch police with the State Band presented arms, and on alighting at the Residency, a guard-of-honor with band and colors, furnished by her Majesty's 14th Regiment, paid similar honors to their Royal Highnesses.

At 8-30 a.m. on the 13th instant his Royal Highness inspected the camp, and reviewed the 14th Regiment, at present quartered at Bhuj. At 12-30 p.m. H. H. the Rao, accompanied by Prince Karanjee, Dewan Rao Bahadur Motilal Lalbhai, Rana Jalamsingjee, Prince Hamirjee and other principal Sirdars, and his Highness's Secretary, Mr. Chotalal Sewakram, paid a visit to his Royal Highness.

At 3 p.m. his Royal Highness, attended by his staff, the Acting Political Agent, and the Commanding Officer at Bhuj with other officers off-duty, paid a return visit to H. H. the Rao at the Palace. A deputation consisting of his Highness's Dewan and Secretary, and two principal Sardars, waited upon his Royal Highness at the Residency before the time appointed, and conducted his Royal Highness and party in State to the new palace of his Highness. On arrival at the Mahadeo Gate of the town a Royal salute of 31 guns was fired, and a large number of people, who lined the road leading to the palace, warmly cheered his Royal Highness as the party drove to the palace. On the entrance of his Royal Highness into the palace precincts a party of Cutch police and a guard-of-honor of the 14th Regiment Bombay Infantry presented arms. At the steps of the palace his Royal Highness was received by his Highness the Rao, who conducted his Royal Highness to the Durbar Hall. The elegance of this superb monument of the taste of his Highness's father Rao Shri Pragmaljee, G.C.S.I., is too well-known to require any description. The Darbar was attended by his Highness, Sardars, and officers, and a number of leading merchants and other respectable men of the province invited for the occasion. His Royal Highness occupied a seat to the right of H. H. the Rao on the dais, the personal staff of his Royal Highness and the military officers of the station and other Government servants were seated on the right of the dais, and the Political Agent, the State officers, and Sardars on the left. Her Royal Highness the Duchess, in company with Mrs. Cavaye and ladies of the Camp and her personal attendants, sat in a prominent part of the gallery, opposite to the dais.

His Highness the Rao then rose and thus addressed his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught:—

Your Royal Highness,—It is with much gratification that I welcome your Royal Highness and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught to this ancient principality. I have looked forward to this visit with great pleasure, and now that it is an accomplished fact, I must express my sincere obligations to your Royal Highness for the unprecedented honour done to me and my State. The history of Cutch as yet records no instance of the visit of a member of the Royal family to this distant province, situated at the western extremity of our great Peninsula. Consequently, your Royal Highness' advent here, which is so unique an event, will be remembered as most important in the annals of the province. I need hardly say that the presence of your Royal Highness here calls to my memory the happy recollections of my sojourn in Great Britain on the occasion of her Majesty's Jubilee, by which I was enabled not only to pay my respects in person to her Majesty the Empress, but also to make acquaintance with most of the illustrious members of the Royal domestic circle, and to be a fortunate recipient of kindess and consideration from all of them, and especially from her Most Gracious Majesty herself. Visits like this are of great significance as affording opportunities of strengthening the ties of friendship and loyal attachment that subsist between this State and the British Government, and in again acknowledging with warm thanks the honour your Royal Highness has done me, I beg to express the hope that this State may have in the future the good fortune of receiving similar honour from time to time.

At the conclusion of his Highness the Rao's address his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught rose, and said:—

He desired to express his grateful thanks for the very cordial welcome accorded to him and the Duchess by his Highness the Rao. They had been thinking for the last three years of visiting Cutch, and it was a great satisfaction to them that they have now been able to do so. He has had several years' acquaintance with H. H. the Rao, had met him at home and in different parts of the empire publicly and on various social occasions, and his personal regard for his Highness has increased from time to time. He believed his Highness understands how Princes of India, who go to England to pay respects to her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress experience the regard which her Majesty, the members of the Royal family, and the great people of that country entertain for India. From his own visit his Highness the Rao must have seen how very welcome he and others similarly situated were to them. It was, his Royal Highness said, a great satisfaction to him to know that his Highness has borne such happy recollection, what he had seen and he wished, before concluding, to say how gratified he was to pay this visit, and again thank his Highness for his kind words of welcome.

The above speeches were explained into Gujarat, by his Highness's Dewan Rao Bahadur Motilal Lalbhai.

A photo. of the Darbar was then taken by the Darbar photographer, Mr. Marjee, and a distribution of pan-supari, attar, rose water, and flowers brought the proceedings to a close.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught afterwards visited the ladies in the zenana, his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught meanwhile occupying himself in conversation with H. H. the Rao.

The Royal party then, after seeing the different apartments of the palace, left with the same formalities that marked their arrival.

At about 6-30 p.m. their Royal Highnesses visited the local School of Art and the Museum, and were much pleased with what they saw there.

At about 6-30 p. m. there was a grand illumination in and outside the town. The peculiarity of situation, in close proximity to the town, of the Hamirsur Tank, with lakhota or garden in its centre, with several public buildings, the town wall, and the fort of Bhujia, further up on one side, and the Idgha, Pavadi and the bridge on the other sides, afforded facilities for the most brilliant and effective illumination. It was so tastefully designed all round that their Royal Highnesses seemed to thoroughly enjoy the sight, and thousands of people turned out to see the *tamasha*. Their Royal Highnesses drove to the Idgha on the Hamirsur Tank at 7-30 p.m., and witnessed a display of fireworks provided by a local pyrotechnist. The fireworks were also very nice and interesting. At 7-45 p.m. the Royal party proceeded to his Highness's palace to be entertained at a dinner, sumptuously provided for the occasion.

THE remaining questions in connection with the Simla allowances will be disposed of before the beginning of the financial year. They relate to house-rent, maintenance of grants during residence in Simla, and family allowances.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO SURGEON CRIMMIN, V.C.

THE dinner given to Surgeon Crimmin, V.C., was attended by the following Medical Officers:—Surgeon-General Pinkerton (chairman), Brigade-Surgeons Hughes, Dymock, Saunders, Banks, and Hojel; Surgeon-Majors Maconochie, Hay, Murphy, Parakh, Elton Burroughs, Kirtikar, Wilkins, and Boyd; Surgeons Macartie, Baker, Barry, Dodd, Meyer, Grayfoot, Collis Barry, Childe, Hodson, and Jenny.

A most recherche menu was provided by Messrs. Green and Reid, and great credit is due to Surgeon-Major Elton Burroughs for inaugurating the dinner to so distinguished an officer as Surgeon Crimmin. After "The Queen's" had been given the chairman, who on rising was greeted with prolonged cheers, said:—

Gentlemen,—Before proceeding to the toast of the evening I will read you a letter from Surgeon-General Webb, in which he has expressed his regret at being unable to be present with us to-night to assist in entertaining our distinguished brother officer. With this prelude, gentlemen, I now propose the health of our distinguished guest, Surgeon John Crimmin, who was recently decorated by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught with the V. C. for gallant conduct in Burmah. I am sure I could not say anything half so graceful as his Royal Highness said the other day, when presenting to Surgeon Crimmin the most coveted decoration which our Most Gracious Sovereign the Queen-Empress bestows on her soldiers for bravery in the field. So I will merely say that we, his brother officers, congratulate him most heartily, and are proud of the honor bestowed on him, because we feel the medical service in some degree shares that honour. So far as I can learn Surgeon Crimmin is the first medical officer of H. M.'s Indian Medical Services, who has received this decoration, but I hope he will not be the last. Anyhow, I feel sure that his example and the splendid recognition of his bravery and devotion to duty, as a doctor in the desperate position, in which he had to draw his sword, and for the moment become a combatant, must act as an incentive for all other medical officers to try to do their duty to the best of their ability in all circumstances. Few medical officers can have such an opportunity as Surgeon Crimmin had, but if in the course of service such opportunity should arise to any of us, I believe we will remember the example given us by our guest, and like him try to do our best, our duty. I hope, and so do you all, I am sure that Surgeon Crimmin will have good health, and that he will wear his decoration to a ripe old age. We hope also there is a bright and prosperous career before him. I now ask you to drink his health with all the honors.

Surgeon Crimmin who on rising had some difficulty in speaking, on account of the enthusiastic reception he met with, said:—

Dr. Pinkerton and Gentlemen,—I feel too deeply, to be able to say much for the great compliment you have been good enough to pay me this evening. I can only thank you, Sir, with all my heart for the handsome terms in which you have proposed my health, and you, gentlemen, for the generous manner in which you have received it. It is no small compliment to have the Surgeon-General presiding at this table, especially as it involves considerable personal inconvenience and even disarrangement of his programme for his tour of inspection. I appreciate very keenly this additional honour, and I venture to think, gentlemen, so kindly an act on the part of the Surgeon-General is thoroughly comprehended by us all. Deeply grateful as I am for the position in which your generosity has placed me as the guest of the evening, I know very well that the great honour which her Most Gracious Majesty has been pleased to bestow on me, is only held, if I may say so, vicariously. Since it must be for the greater part, intended as a compliment to the noble-hearted service to which I have the honour to belong. There were lots of men who did as good work in Burma as happily fell to my lot, and even at this table to-night I can see brother officers belonging both to the Medical Staff and Indian Medical Service, who signalised themselves during the early part of the campaign where heroism and hardships of every sort were the order of the day, and whose gallantry has been warmly recorded in despatches. To you, Surgeon-General Pinkerton, I beg to return once more my best thanks for the honour you have done me by presiding here this evening; you, gentlemen, who have taken the trouble to organise this banquet how shall I address you? I can only say to you what I say to one and all. I thank you again and again with all my heart for the honour you have done me.

Brigade-Surgeon Hojel afterwards proposed in eloquent terms the health of the chairman, to which Dr. Pinkerton made the following reply:—

Brigade-Surgeon Hojel and Gentlemen,—I thank you most gratefully for the kind words, in which you have proposed my health, and the kindly manner you have received it. I feel that Brigade-Surgeon Hojel has given me a great deal more credit than I deserve, because I am quite conscious of the fact that it is to the support of the gentlemen around me to-night, and to the other members of the Bombay Medical Service in the mofussil, I owe any little credit I may have gained in the position I hold as head of our Service. It is not easy to please every one, and in my occasional failures I am glad to think I have had your sympathies. I can honestly assure you here to-night that any man might well be proud to administer a department, officered by such able workers as there are in the Bombay Medical Service You have been good enough to express a wish I should long continue at the head of the Service. Well, my friends, I thank you very warmly for that, it may give me courage to go on to the end of my five years; but after nearly thirty-five years' connection with India one begins to feel old, and to have longings for home and rest. I may say it was with some doubts and fears I accepted the post of Surgeon-General and until urged by some of my friends among the seniors on the Service to put forward a wish for promotion I had resolved to retire at the end of my tour of office as a Deputy Surgeon-General. I am very glad now I did not retire as it has been a great pleasure to me to administer the department, because of the sympathetic and warm support which I have received from you all. There is a great pleasure in the feeling that I know the service better now than I could have known it had I retired earlier, and I feel sure that will remain with me a pleasure all the rest of my life. I need not say the interest and welfare of the Service will be dear to me as long as I can think of anything in this world. Among matters deeply interesting to the Medical Services of the Empire is the Report of Lord Camperdon's Commission. No one can say what Parliament may do with regard to the recommendations contained in it, nor can we discuss them; but I am free to say that my experience as a Deputy Surgeon-General showed me conclusively that the Army rank of Medical Officers serving with British soldiers ought to be clearly and plainly understood by the whole Army. For my own part, I had up to the time I was Deputy Surgeon-General in the Sind District, given very little attention to Army rank. I had like many officers of the Indian Medical Service been most of my time a busy man, in civil employment, caring little about rank and titles, but when I had military duty to perform in the Sind District it soon became evident to my mind that clearly defined rank is quite as necessary for the Doctor as it is for the Colonel. I hope, and I am sure so do the great majority of the medical officers in the Army, that the War Office will recognise the wisdom of the recommendations contained in the Report just laid before Parliament, and take early steps to remedy not merely a grievance, but a blunder and an evil.

After some other toasts the gathering separated

THERE are two papers somewhere on the Malabar Coast. One is called the *Western Star*, and the other is called the *Spectator*. Apparently they do not love each other, for this is what the *Star* prints about the *Spectator*:—

Now, Mr. Editor, I would take the liberty to ask you whether the *Spectator* can be taken as a respectable journal? Certainly not. Now permit me to speak a few words on the moral and intellectual reputation of the contributor of the leading articles to the *Spectator*. This pseudo-editor is a miserable specimen of humanity, and is unworthy of holding a membership in the 'Fourth Estate,' being a person of limited understanding, and those who read his weekly lucubrations can judge for themselves how far he is capable of writing decent English without indulging in the most shameless plagiarism. He is of unscrupulous character and of depraved morality, and a four-anna-piece is a sufficient inducement for him to write anything against anybody. It is this gentleman who preaches on 'moral reputation.' Fine fun, indeed! Let me wait for his next effusion, and should he say anything in reply to this letter, I shall give him a few smart lessons which will put him all right."

But those "smart lessons" will not be given, for the editor of the *Star* in a footnote says, "You will please tone down your letter when you next write to us."

NOTES FROM BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, DEC. 18.

THE Rt. Hon'ble H. C. Childers, M.P., and Mrs. Childers arrived here yesterday morning by the up-mail, and are the guests of Sir Harry and Lady Prendergast at the Residency during their stay here. Last evening the distinguished visitors, in company with General Sir Harry Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., R.E., the Agent to the Governor-General, attended by Captain G. E. Hyde-Cates, his assistant, inspected the Gaekwar's gold and silver guns as well as the rich bullock-trappings. Risaldar-Major Bahadur Khan of his Highness's Guards, was on duty on the occasion, and assisted the visitors in their inspection. The Hon. Gentleman was delighted with all that he saw, and even interrogated the officer in attendance whether the guns are used for saluting purposes, or are merely for show. The Risaldar replied that they serve both purposes. The visitors then turned their attention to the new standard lately presented to the Guards, which they saw, and then took their departure.

His Excellency Mehrajee Kooverbhai, the Diwan of Kolhapur, who is on a visit to the Gaekwar's capital, also visited the said battery late last evening, and expressed his admiration and pleasure at the manner the guns are kept. These guns, it may be stated, here form one of the objects of interest to a visitor, and whenever any guests visit Baroda they always avail themselves of the opportunity of looking at them, and satisfying their curiosity. Besides, the regalia of State jewels, the Laxmi Villas Palace, the Countess of Dufferin Hospital, and the Baroda College are well worth a visit.

His Highness the Gaekwar gives a garden party to the "little men and women" of Baroda on the 3rd proximo—which is awaited with keen expectations by one and all. A committee, consisting of Lady Prendergast as secretary and treasurer, and Mrs. Ozanne, Mrs. Chisholm, Mrs. Price and others as members, has been formed, and there is no doubt that the duties entrusted to them will be carried out most creditably. The good old days of Sir Philip Melvill and General Watson (the former Residents) are always thought of with pleasant reminiscences, and more so the fetes given by them at the Residency when the little ones used to enjoy themselves right merrily. The events of those days have long been "gleaned and garnered up into the granaries of memory" by the lovers of enjoyment. May those happy days come back again!

We are having excellent weather at present—the mornings and nights being cold. An early ride is certainly very pleasant, and many equestrians take a morning's constitutional.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY AND THE MIRROR OF WOMANLY DUTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The accompanying is a letter from Government received in reply to my memorial against the condemnation by the Director of Public Instruction of the book, called "Stri Dharma Prakash," which I caused to be published in commemoration of my deceased daughter, and distributed gratis in several girls' schools of Bombay. You have once before (*Bombay Gazette* 17th August last) pronounced your judgment fairly and forcibly on the subject, and counteracted the mischievous effects produced here in India, as well as in England, by the misrepresentation of facts in the *Bombay Guardian* and some other missionary organs.

I feel sure that you will express yourself once more on this point with that impartiality and dignity which characterises your paper throughout.—Yours, &c.,

NARRANDAS THACKERSEY MOOLJI.

Dec. 15.

No. 2250 of 1889.

Educational Department,

Bombay Castle, 20th November, 1889.

From J. MONTEATH, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay.

To NARRANDASS THACKERSEY MOOLJEE, Esq.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 12, dated the 11th of September 1889 submitting a representation against the orders of the Director of Public Instruction on the subject of a book, entitled "Stri Dharma Prakash," copies of which were distributed by you to the girls in Gujarati schools in Bombay.

2. In reply I am to state that although the book distributed by you, contains passages quite opposed to English notions of delicacy and edification, yet Government does not doubt that your motive was benevolent and praiseworthy. Government could not approve the distribution of the work amongst the pupils of its own schools for the reason just suggested but it has no right and no wish to condemn the work as essentially immoral or pernicious to the class for whose views it is intended.—I have, &c.,

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Secretary to Government.

THE UNIVERSITY'S DELAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—It will be a great boon to the B. A. candidates if you will kindly bring to the notice of the Syndicate the great delay caused in the declaration of the results of the Degree Examination. Although the examination has been over since the 14th ultimo, the results are not yet out. They were positively expected yesterday, and are again put off till the 21st instant. Surely if the University authorities were to think of the cruel suspense in which they have been leaving the candidates, during the long interval which elapses between the final completion of an examination (specially of the Final Examination for the degree of B.A.), and the publication of the names of the successful candidates for the same, they will at once get rid of the clumsy way of postponing the declaration of results. The reason urged for not giving out the results on the appointed day is that University clerks are taken up in preparing the mark sheets of the Matriculation candidates. I don't see why the Matriculation list should be given precedence over the higher one. Neither was it first begun, nor was it first completed. On the contrary a full week had elapsed between the commencement of the two examinations.

If one casts his glance at the University Calendar he will find that the day fixed for the notification of the successful B. A.s is the 4th Monday in November. Since that nearly four other Mondays have elapsed, and yet the University authorities seem to have gone to sleep over the marks lying already in their office for the last several days.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 18. B. A.

WATER PILFERING IN SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On the occasion of my last visit to the north-west parts of Salsette, I noticed that tank and pond-water is being used by cultivators and other persons engaged in the growth of vegetable produce for irrigation and watering purposes. When the tanks and ponds are thus drained up, cattle and travellers have to bear serious privation.

I hope that Government will be pleased to invite the attention of the local authorities to the fact.

The tanks and ponds used for irrigation purposes, appear to have been made or constructed for the benefit of the public in general, and those who use the water from those sources must be called upon to account for their ownership thereof. Should any individual claim ownership of the tanks and ponds in question, he must be asked to produce his title-deeds or any other documents to prove his contention. I wonder what the *talatees* and *patels*, whose services are rewarded by Government, have been doing.—Yours, &c.

Dec. 19 A VISITOR.

A FRIENDLY SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There appeared in the newspapers, the other day, an appeal from Mr. Hume in connection with the threatened inundation of addresses to Mr. Bradlaugh from Congress branches.

Permit me to suggest a method by which, I feel sure, a reduction of 80 per cent. in the number of addresses sent in would be effected, and that is by the announcement from Mr. Hume that addresses would only be received if presented on stamped papers of 8 annas each.—Yours, &c.,

TIKET.

THE "TRAVELLERS'" EFFERVESCING RESTORATIVE SALINE removes bile, headache, and languor. Relieves Sea-sickness. Agreeable and Cooling. Per bot. Re. 1. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SOMETHING FOR THE CONGRESS TO THINK ABOUT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is noteworthy in more respects than one that the fifth, and what many believe will prove the last, meeting of the National Congress assembles at its birthplace in Bombay. The pilgrimage throughout irresponsive India finished, weary as we may believe and not a little disappointed, the Congress returns whence it started. Its programme has practically shrunk to one item, and that belonged to India before the Congress was thought of, *viz.*, the enlargement of the Legislative Councils. Bombay started the Congress with this equipment, and so much it has brought back unimpaired. For five years in all other respects the Congress has followed a mirage fondly believing itself to be daily approaching the land of promise. Yet what it followed was but the reflections in the sky of far off Europe—a mirage. The castles, meadows, waving woods, and flowing waters the fair things to look upon and to enjoy of Western independence and civilization, were there, but the sky on which they were painted above was that of India. The reality was far away in the West, not realizable in the East, that is, not now. What the Congress might have sought, and what it looked for in the skies, was beneath its feet. Unsought, in the homely soil and institutions and handicraft skill of India, were possibilities that the Congress ignored. It now suffers from its mistake. The true history of the Congress and what it has achieved, cannot yet perhaps be correctly written. Its effects, especially in awakening the world to a knowledge that a political India is possible, may be better appreciated in the future when the Congress itself is only a memory. But the apathy of the Government to India's true needs is far more notable than even the failure of the Congress to discuss them. While the Congress was chasing a painted shadow the Government to all intents and purposes slept on the hill tops or dreamed on the Hoogly. Even the effort of that great Viceroy Lord Dufferin to arrive at a correct knowledge of the conditions of the industrial castes appears to have come to nothing. No doubt the Government is uneasy. It is dissatisfied, and that is something; but dissatisfaction is of little avail if its causes are not pushed to practical conclusions. Uneasily the Government ponders upon what it has done, and wonders why the usual results do not follow a worthy motive and honest intention. There is a splendid military, civil, judicial, and police administration, the admiration, and rightly so, of the world, yet the means of maintaining it in efficiency are yearly becoming more straitened. There is a much praised—less justly perhaps—system of education that fails to produce good fruit in honest intelligence and steady work. For it produces little else except press sedition and schoolboy disaffection, and crude and vain imaginings. There is the still higher vaunted trade system which is supported by a noble transporting agency, to construct which debt has been piled up by millions, and concerning which all that can be said is that roads, railways, canals, harbours, docks, and ocean liners notwithstanding, no profits accrue to India from the trade exchanged, nor is anything added thereby to the earnings of the peasantry.

Behar, Ganjam, Maharasthra, Telingana, all record their tale of suffering. Here famine is chronic; there was the threshold of the poor. Even in the Punjab, the head-quarters of the wheat trade, all is not well. Poverty and crime increase, and no one can say why. Nowhere is there prosperity secured to the people. Agriculture is on all hands dividing and sub-dividing the land under a dangerously accelerated increase of population without an outlet. In too many districts husbandry is so degraded that it suffices not permanently to support the people. Always we hear how the manufacturing castes are moving hopelessly and helplessly on to the already over-crowded fields.

Not a hand is raised by Government or people, hardly a protest even is whispered against a system that is drawing away from India not money only, but what is far worse, the skill and knowledge accumulated, the inherited education and aptitudes from a thousands of years of busy industry: that is taking away their invaluable attributes, not merely to remove them elsewhere, but to destroy them absolutely: to throw them upon the dust heap of by-gone worn-out institutions, as something useless and of no account. Yet the scorned aptitudes are everything. Text books will not bring them back when gone, nor will technical education recreate them. The unfortunate fact is that the substance of industry, its suitableness, its intelligence, its diversity, its profitableness, is passing from the land. Without it the people's labour congests in an impoverished agriculture, yet nothing takes its place. And with diversity of suitable employment is departing well earned and not uncultured ease and leisure. Every self-contained nation is vouchsafed the creative faculty in some degree. India possessed it in a very high degree. And with the opportunity for production the faculty is perishing, and with it again the natural power of liberal enjoyment that in the midst of an English peace, and with Western enlightenment to help it, might have flourished a thousand-fold. This power of enjoyment which is the co-efficient of the standard of comfort, and if joined with honesty and energy enables a nation to rise, is not to be induced by precept and example from without. A self-contained nation stores it up in itself by means of the inborn capacity and willingness to work and to invent. If the opportunity and the profits of home production are destroyed, with them must go refinement and all other products of education as well. The nation grows weary and stunted. While they still exist, even though of an Eastern pattern, they may be improved: but recreated when once the main spring of national producions has been broken, they never can be, and never have been.

The Congress has been afflicted by the restlessness of an education that was new and unfortunately misapplied. But while under the semi-intoxication of Western higher education the Congress has unwittingly pursued the mirage of Western political philosophy, the Government better instructed but no wit better in wisdom, has I think consciously sat still in the monstrous broken shadow of British Trade interests, and between them Indian art, Indian industry, and Indian progress are being sacrificed.

It is right to say that this is not the official view. The India Office has plainly stated this year in its memorandum of the results of thirty years of British rule that in all these respects there has been substantial improvement. If that is so all I can say is that the excellent results do not appear where they ought to appear, namely, in finance; and that the India Office optimism is directly opposed to the Indian financial department statements by word of Mr. Westland last year, when the Government of India was enhancing the salt dues and putting a duty on petroleum.

In a country like France the worst government of modern times is yet unable to exhaust the abounding resources of the people. In America the people care little or nothing for Government except as a means of gambling so long as they are able to gather in their more than sufficient earnings. India probably has the best Government in the world precisely in those ways in which French and American Government is abominable. Yet the Indian Exchequer is empty, and agricultural profits, the sole resource of the people, are being cut down by an extravagant foreign exchange trade, and dangerously subdivided by a rapidly increasing population without an outlet. I hope it is not too much to ask the Congress openly and prominently to consider these things, and their remedy, and thereby give itself a true standing in the life and wants of the Indian peoples.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 16. F. BEAUCLERK.

AN AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Imperial and Royal Embassy in London has informed me that an Austro-Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry has been established in London, the object of which is to further the commercial relations between Great Britain and its Colonies and the Austro-Hungarian Empire; persons of all nationalities are eligible as members of the said Association. Enclosing a copy of the articles of Association I should consider it a favour if you would kindly give publicity to my present communications in your esteemed paper. I beg to add that the entrance fee as a member of the said Chamber of Commerce will be two guineas, and the annual subscription one guinea.—Yours, &c.,

F. STOCKINGER,

I. and R. Austro-Hung. Consul General.

PHILLIPS' "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.—The Cream of SCOTCH Whiskies." Enormous demand. Per dozen Rs. 24. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Offices, Mr. Grattan Geary presiding.

RESIGNATION OF A MEMBER.

A letter was read from Mr. Nanabhai B. Jijibhai resigning his seat as a councillor.

Dr. Cowasji moved that the letter should be recorded, and also that the Corporation regretted that failing health had caused Mr. Nanabhai B. Jijibhai to sever his connection with the Municipality, with which he had been closely connected since 1873, and as a member of which he had rendered much good service.

Dr. Blaney seconded the motion, which was carried.

THE DRAINAGE OF BOMBAY.

The Corporation considered the resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 27th November 1889, recommending that sanction be given to the grant from surplus cash balance of the equivalent of 2,000 guineas, the sum payable to Mr. Baldwin Latham during the months of January and February next whilst engaged in advising and reporting on the question of the drainage of Bombay (as per the Corporation's resolution of 31st October last); that sanction be also given to the payment of Mr. Latham's travelling and other expenses in connection with his attendance in Bombay.

On the motion of Dr. Blaney, seconded by Dr. Cowasji, the resolution was carried.

A PARTHIAN BOLT.

The next business on the agenda paper was a notice of motion by Major Selby, which ran as follows:—1. That the Corporation places on record its great dissatisfaction at the want of reasonable foresight on the part of the Municipal Commissioner in (*a*) either that he did not recognize in 1886 what might and should have been recognized, *i.e.*, that with four years of average rainfall the Vehar Lake would be at an undesirably low level in 1888, and down to the lowest inlet level in 1890, it being known in 1886 that the earliest date on which there was any right to count on the Tansa supply was 1st June 1892, and that, even using the lowest inlet at Tansa dam, water from that source would not be available till 1st June 1891, that is to say, not till a year after Vehar would practically be dry; or (*b*) if he did recognize these facts, then that he did not recommend sufficient means in time. 2. The results having been that the Corporation has been obliged hurriedly to sanction the Pawai scheme at a cost of at least 6 lakhs of rupees, not because that scheme was the best, for there is great reason to suppose that it is not, but solely because the matter was considered and brought forward so late by the executive that time did not permit any other scheme being undertaken. 3. With a view to making Vehar independent of Tansa, the Corporation directs that, during and after the rains of 1890, the Kennery and Ewur schemes be carefully examined, and that the Municipal Commissioner do obtain a detailed report from Mr. Tomlinson on these projects and submit it, with remarks by Mr. Clerke and himself, to the Corporation through the Standing Committee. 4. In the meantime that the Corporation will be prepared to sanction any reasonable expenditure for survey, &c., that the Standing Committee may recommend.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker moved that, in the absence of Major Selby, who was travelling in Kathiawar on duty, the matter be postponed.

Mr. J. P. Kapadia seconded.

Sir Henry Morland was of opinion it was very undesirable to have this notice of motion kept on the agenda paper from meeting to meeting. It should be allowed to drop until Major Selby returned and thought fit to give notice of another motion. It was a matter also which interfered considerably with the work of the Municipality, for the engineer requiring to be present was kept away from his work.

Dr. Cowasji asked if there was no communication from Major Selby.

The President said a note had been handed to Mr. Barrow hurriedly written in pencil. It was not addressed to any one and ran as follows:—"11th December 1889. I will leave Bombay by B. B. and C. I. Railway mail train to-night for Ajmere and Kathiawar, and will not be back till the 19th instant.—H. C. Selby."

Sir Henry Morland then begged to move that the notice of motion be removed from the agenda paper, and that Major Selby be given an opportunity of bringing the matter before the Corporation when he returns.

Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta questioned the power of the Corporation to remove anything from the paper once it was there. He thought Major Selby ought to have made himself certain that he would be able to be present at the meeting in order to move his proposition. He therefore thought the best coarse would be to allow it to drop.

Sir Henry Morland thought it had been the custom, when a member did not come forward to move a motion of which he had given notice, to allow it to drop.

The President said it had been the custom.

Colonel Merewether was of the same opinion, saying that as Major Selby had not appeared, the matter must drop, and he could, if he chose, give another notice.

Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta said he could not understand how Mr. Javerilal could bring forward the proposal that he had moved. The motion of Major Selby was not before the meeting for discussion because it had not been moved.

The President said that had been his view also. He did not think they could adjourn a matter which was not before them. The words were that Major Selby would at the first meeting of the Corporation, at which "it was legally possible," move the resolution hereto attached. The question therefore ought to drop.

Mr. Javerilal: There had been instances in which motions had been postponed in consequence of the absence of the movers. And it should be remembered that Major Selby was absent on duty. He was travelling in Kathiawar, and it was not in his power to be present, and therefore he proposed, in common fairness to Major Selby, that the motion should be postponed until he had an opportunity of moving it.

The Commissioner said he found himself in a little difficulty, because no proposition being before the meeting, he did not know if he was in order in speaking. But he wanted to say only one word. This was a matter affecting him personally, and if it was fair to Major Selby to allow the matter to drop, he would ask them, whatever view they took of the matter, if it was right that such a notice, got up in the most reckless, haphazard way, should be kept on the paper day after day. He wished Mr. Javerilal to understand he was the last person who would say—"Do not give me an opportunity of speaking on the question." It was a question he was bound to answer. But it was one which did not affect him only. Mr. Tomlinson's time was valuable, and as it was necessary to have him present to refer to when the matter was discussed, if the question were held over from meeting to meeting, it interfered considerably with his works. But he would have no one to say that the inquiry was shirked. He begged that it should not be kept hanging over his head, to come on again nobody knew when.

Mr. Javerilal said he could see no reason why this motion should not be postponed and gone on with when Major Selby was present.

The President asked till when it was to be postponed.

Mr. Javerilal—Till the first meeting in January.

Sir Henry Morland then said if it were a motion, he was in order to move an amendment that the matter be dropped and deleted from the agenda paper.

On a vote being taken, Mr. Javerilal's motion was carried.

THE DRAINAGE OF MARINE LINES.

The Corporation had next before them letters from Government, dated 27th November 1889 and 3rd December 1889, giving cover to (1) letter from the Sanitary Commissioner on the subject of the defective condition of the sewerage of the Marine Lines, and (2) report of the Special Committee appointed to enquire into the subject. (Government added a request that the matter might receive the very early attention of the Corporation.)

Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta said the only course open to them was to take the report of the Municipal Commissioner upon it. It was impossible that they could consider all the matters referred to in these letters and in the enclosed report, without knowing what their own municipal officers had to say about it. He had often cause to deprecate the much too rapid manner in which such matters were disposed of. It was a matter which must be deliberately considered and disposed of once and for all.

Mr. Kapadia seconded this proposition, for Mr. Latham would be here from England soon, and he might be able to throw out some new suggestions.

The Municipal Commissioner did not know when he would be able to send in a report on this subject. If Mr. Latham would be here before the end of the month, he would be here before that report could be ready, for he thought they would see that some little time would be necessary to prepare such a report.

Mr. Pherozshah's motion was put to the meeting and carried.

The Corporation shortly afterwards adjourned.

SIR JOSEPH PEASE, M.P., while hunting with the Cleveland hounds, has been thrown from his horse and severely injured.

MRS. WALTER SMITH, THE GIRL-FLOGGER.

SOME months ago, I (*Truth*) called attention to the advertisements on the part of a woman, offering to flog unruly girls of any age on payment of a fee. It struck me that this sort of thing ought to be exposed, and I endeavoured to enter into correspondence with the "operator." She probably, however, suspected the hook, for she did not rise to the fly.

Since then several other advertisements of the same nature have appeared. A friend of mine has thrown a fly, and the fish has risen to the bait. He got a lady of his acquaintance to write to say that she had an intractable daughter, whom she wished to be "broken in," and requesting the advertiser to send pamphlets, and letter of advice. The books and the letter were sent. Here is the letter, together with a list of persons to whom references are kindly permitted:—

CLIFTON, October 24.

DEAR MADAM,—Thank you for your letter of to-day. I am prepared to take another girl at any time, and to offer her a comfortable and refined home, with educational advantages.

With much experience, I am able to say that those girls who will not work in numbers or at home, do so when they are taken individually. I have one girl here who had been troublesome for *five years*, yet who is most amenable to me and my wishes. Her friends live near London, but I prefer not to refer to them unless I am obliged, because the daughter's neglected education is a very sore subject with them.

You will see from enclosed testimonials and list of referees that I can be recommended.

Mr. Christopher Heath knows the parents of one of my pupils, and will, I am sure, be happy to answer any questions you may like to ask him.

My old friend, Admiral Strode, will be in town next week, but a man at his Club is not easily seen by a lady.

My proper name is Mrs. Walter Smith, "Walter" being my nom-de-plume. My second daughter assists me with the girls, and I have professors for music, painting, dancing, &c.

I could take your niece for £100 per annum, entering at any time, if she is under twenty years of age. If more, I must have some little extra for holidays.

My present arrangement is to be in town about the 11th of November for a day, but I may be called there on Saturday for a few hours.

You will, perhaps, let me know as soon as you have come to a decision about your niece.

My fees are usually paid three months in advance. Enclosed please find the explanation of my system.—Believe me, dear Madam, yours faithfully,

E. WALTER.

Truth publishes in extenso the printed enclosure "*Modus Operandi* with Intractable Girls" which is so outrageous in its unblushing details as to the method of flogging with the birch that we refrain from reproducing it. We append however, the list of references strangely appearing at the end of this revolting document. References are Kindly permitted to—The Very Rev. Dean of Lincoln; Venerable Archdeacon of Huntingdon; Hon. and Rev. Hanbury Tracy, Frome; Rev. Barradell Smith, The Rectory, Sunderland; Admiral Cheetham Strode, Stoke Bishop, Bristol; General Errington, Clifton; J. G. Swayne, M. D, Clifton; Christopher Heath, Esq., F.R.C.S., Cavendish Square, London; Countess Rothkirk, Clifton; H. Douglas Horsfall, Esq., Liverpool; Rev. J. H. Dangerfield, Down House, Bromyard, Herefordshire; G. F. Atchley, M.B., Clifton; Mrs. Williams, Manor House Wyke, Worcester; G. Pickin, Esq., Clifton; Charles Wintle, Esq., Clifton; Mrs. Weaver, West Park Clifton; Mrs. Griffiths, Tidenham, Chepstow; Colonel Miller, Weston-super-Mare; Mrs. Cooper, Manor House, Powyke, Worcester; John Green, Esq., Paramaraboo, Surinam.

My friend then put himself into communication with the woman, saying that he had an intractable ward, aged sixteen. He had three interviews with her at a boarding-house in Porchester-Gardens. Subsequently, as he was passing through Bristol, he called on her. He describes her as a tall, strong woman, arrayed in the dress of some sort of Order, and wearing a medallion with the effigy of a "Good Shepherd" stamped upon it. As an inducement to him to confide his ward to her tender mercies, she said that she had girls of twenty in the house, to whom a week or two previously she had administered fifteen cuts with a birch-rod, and she explained that she had a considerable number of clients in London whose daughters she chastised.

This appears probable, for, when my friend called on her, it was difficult to get more than a few minutes' conversation with her, there were so many waiting for an audience. Each interview costs half-a-guinea. She had before her a book, in which her flogging engagements were registered, and they appeared to be numerous.

The books are by "Mrs. Walter," and the address given in them is 53, Oakfield-road, Clifton, Bristol. The house is called, my friend says, "Clifford House." Now, here we have a woman advertising as a schoolmistress, and as an "operator," under an assumed name, and when communicated with, sending the monstrous *modus operandi* which I publish. All this is sufficiently scandalous. But what is far more scandalous is, that she should be allowed to refer to clergy admirals, and others apparently in a respectable position. Hysteria is one of the "faults" which she is prepared to deal with in girls almost of the age of women, by flogging them. I can conceive nothing more outrageous than that some weak, hysterical girl should be confided to this virago. If parents or guardians deem themselves justified in sending such a girl to her, and if Deans, Admirals, and others recommend her to be sent, it might be well, I think, that the authorities at Bristol should look a little into the establishment.

I append two extracts from the pamphlet entitled "The Rod":—

According to some writers and physicians, flagellation is a remedy for torpid condition and lack of muscular energy, it clears the brain, and braces the nerves; in short, there is nothing it will not do, when properly applied. . . . . The rod has been found to cure all feigned diseases. In hypochondriacal cases it is an excellent remedy.

To be effectual the rods should be of the right sort. They can be bought at Clifton of Mrs. Clapp, St. John's-road, from 8d. upwards, trimmed if required. They can be sent post free for 3d, each. They should be made from 2ft. to 3ft. 6 in long, very thin and pliable. I get mine from a family who have made them for generations,

And here are two extracts from the pamphlet entitled "Hints on the Management of Intractable Girls":—

Parents who have not the necessary patience or nerve should depute some other person for this office, and, having done so, let them not be restricted in any way, for something must be left to the discretion of the operator.

Any one who would be deterred by screams or struggles from carrying out what has been begun, should never attempt whipping, because, unless it is thoroughly done, ground is lost, and the girl will rejoice in her triumph,

The Generals, Admirals, and Clergymen whose names appeared in Mrs. Walter Smith's list of referees lost no time in stating that they had only known of her as the widow of a clergyman the head master of a Public School, and that in vouching for her respectability they had no idea of the peculiar disciplinary measures adopted in her establishment.

MR. WESTCOMB, sub-manager of the Birmingham and Counties Bank, has been found dead on the bank premises at Bishopscastle, Shropshire. A revolver was lying by his side.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay for the week ending December 17 was 435, equal to a death-rate of 23·79 per thousand of the population per annum as against 432 or 23·99 the previous year, and 424 or 27·17 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 135 died from fever and ague; 1, leprosy; 2, dropsy; 54, phthisis; 37, diseases of the nervous system; 73, affections of the respiratory system; 23, diarrhœa; 16, dysentery; 19, still-born; 33, old age and debility; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list shows the deaths as follows:—Bhuddist or Jain, 16; Brahmin, 14; Lingayet, 1; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 206; Hindu outcaste, 29; Mussalman, 116; Parsi, 28; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 13; Eurasian, 2; European, 2; and Negro-African 2. The number of births registered was 262, as against 361, in the corresponding week of last year; and 331 the average over the past five years.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Old Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers.—Daily experience confirms the fact which has triumphed over all opposition for more than forty years, viz., that no means are known equal to Holloway's remedies for curing bad legs, bad breasts, sores, wounds, diseases of the skin, erysipelas, abscesses, burns, scalds, and, in truth, all maladies where the skin is broken. To cure these infirmities quickly is of primary importance, as compulsory confinement indoors weakens the general health. The ready means of cure are found in Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which heal the sores and expel their cause. In the very worst cases the Ointment has succeeded in effecting a perfect cure after every other means had failed in giving adequate relief.

THE HOME OFFICE AND THE LONDON SCANDALS.

A FORTNIGHT ago we gave under the above heading some references to the charges levelled, at first against Mr. Munro, but at a later period against the Home Office, of having taken measures calculated to frustrate the ends of justice in regard to what has come to be known as the Cleveland Street Scandals. In *Truth* of November 28, the following particulars are given as to the origin of allegations which, judging by the telegram from London published this morning, have now entered upon a new stage. We confine our extracts from *Truth* to the following:—

One day, in the middle of September last, George Daniel Veck, aged 40, described as a minister, and Henry Horace Newlove, aged 18, clerk, were hastily placed in the dock of the Old Bailey, when the Court was almost empty, and, having pleaded guilty, one was sentenced by the Recorder to nine months' imprisonment, and the other to four months'. So peculiar were the proceedings that the case had not been entered on the list for the day. This was why they were sentenced. In June last several small sums were missed from the offices of the Receiver and Accountant-General at the General Post-office. A lad was suspected, and early in July he was taxed with the theft, as he had been observed to be in possession of more money than his wages. He stated that it had been given to him by a man named Hammond, of Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square. The boy also said that several of his fellow messengers were in the habit of going to this house and obtained money there, and named Veck and Newlove. Hammond fled the country, Newlove was arrested on July 8, and Veck on August 20. When taken, Newlove made a clean breast of the whole business. Week after week there were remands at the Marlborough-street Police-court; at length they were committed, and sentence was pronounced at the Old Bailey.

But, whilst these two persons were smuggled into prison, one offender—a nobleman connected with the Court—was called upon to explain his conduct by a High Court official. This was in consequence of a communication made from Scotland-yard. I understand that Mr. Monro at first declined to make the communication, but that he was eventually ordered to do so. The result was what Mr. Monro had naturally anticipated. The nobleman fled, and when he had got well out of British jurisdiction a warrant was issued against him, and he was gazetted out of the Army. I am far from complaining of Mr. Monro or of his subordinates. If police-agents, who are employed to investigate a crime, find that depositions of witnesses are "lost" when they reach the Treasury; if the police are ordered to drop all further proceedings; if a Cabinet Council meets to uphold this decision; if the Chief of the Police is ordered to attend this Council, although the matter is one that has absolutely no concern with politics,—if all this is done because it is found, after two obscure men have been sent to prison, that further action would involve the arrest of persons who are not obscure, it is not the head of the police who is in fault; nor is it surprising that the greatest indignation should be felt by the police at this impudent interference with their functions and duties.

FRANCE AND INDO-CHINA.

M. ETIENNE, French Under-Secretary for the Colonies, delivered a speech at Rouen on Nov. 25 which has special interest for British traders in Africa and the far East. Though only ranking as an Under-Secretary, M. Etienne, the correspondent of the *Standard* says, is practically Minister for the Colonies, as his influence was sufficient to drive from office his hierarchical chief, the late Minister of Marine, Admiral Krantz, whose views differed from his own. M. Etienne was entertained at a dinner given him by the promoters of the "French Industrial Syndicate in Indo-China," and he frankly avowed his intention to establish in all French Colonies a protective system, and to exclude all but French imports from these distant regions. He stated in substance that France was bound to protect national labour, and to defend herself at home and in all those countries over which waved the National flag. He contiued:—

"In the past France might justly boast that she had thrown her gates wide open to foreign trade. But things were altered now. It was no longer possible for her to ignore what was taking place all around her. They could not shut their eyes to the fact that America, behind her carefully closed gates, had created her manufacturing industry, and was contemplating the creation of a Zollverein restricted to the countries of the New World. France was equally bound to preserve her colonies as a market for her own products. There was a general movement which impelled the whole world to create new outlets for its industry. The French had been the first to explore and colonise Africa. All European nations were now eager to install themselves there, even those countries which had hitherto eschewed Colonial undertakings. Germany had made good her footing there by the western and eastern coasts. Italy had penetrated the Dark Continent from the east, and her position was of far more importance than was generally supposed. England pervaded the whole of Africa with her abundant productions. Therefore France must do the same, and secure markets in Africa and India. In Africa her work was done. She had only to turn it to account. The French were installed in Indo-China permanently, and they would never retire whatever might be said to the contrary. Their sole object should not be to trade with the Annamites exclusively, but through Indo-China reach China proper, and not allow themselves to be forestalled by that indefatigable people the English, who had two roads open to them—Siam and Burma. The French had the good fortune to be in possession of Tonquin, which provided the most direct road to China. The conquest of that country, which would ere long be envied by Europe, reflected immortal honour on the statesman who achieved it."

The above "profession of faith" is, the correspondent remarks, significant. It clearly indicates in what direction the commercial evolution will take place on the termination of the Treaties of Commerce which are to come to an end in 1892.

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL IN EAST AFRICA.

THE *Gazette* of Tuesday, Nov. 26, contained a copy of a despatch sent by the Marquis of Salisbury to the British Minister at Lisbon, instructing him to protest against the Portuguese Royal decrees of the 9th inst., annexing portions of Mashonaland and Makalaland. The Premier desires that the Portuguese Government should be reminded that Mashonaland is under British influence, duly notified to the Portuguese Government in July, 1888, and in the agreement between Lobengula and the British Government it is set forth that he is ruler of Mashonaland and Makalaland. Further, Her Majesty's Government cannot recognise the claims of Portugal to the territory north of the Zambesi indicated in the Proclamation, this being in the possession of tribes with whom the British Government have treaties, and they also assert the jurisdiction of Portugal over vast tracts, still unoccupied, but the knowledge of which is principally due to British explorers.

A Lisbon telegram states that Mr. Petre, the British Minister, handed to the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs on the 25th Lord Salisbury's despatch of the 21st inst., protesting against the claims of Portugal in Mashonaland. In official circles it is stated that the Portuguese Government will reply immediately to this despatch, asserting that its present action, far from signifying any encroachment upon the rights of others, barely suffices for the just defence of the rights of Portugal, which have always been invoked, and are based upon the discovery and exploiting of the territory in question during a long period and upon the effective influence exercised by her on these countries, which has also been recently demonstrated by the success of the expeditions despatched by the Government and even by the testimony of several English travellers.

The Durban correspondent of the *Times* writing on Nov. 27 says:—Mr. Selous, the well-known traveller, and Mr. Beningfield have arrived here from a six months' trip to the gold regions of East Africa. They report great activity on the part of the Portuguese authorities in proclaiming their authority inland, apparently over the country included within the scope of the Chartered Company, but practically beyond a certain distance from the forts their authority is not recognised and the name of Portugal is hardly known. Mr. Beningfield states that Portugal claims the whole of the Manica district, which he describes as magnificent and richly gold-bearing. The King of the Gazas, who was very friendly, reported many overtures from the Portuguese. He intends to maintain his independence, but desires the friendship of the English nation. Mr. Selous found the road from the Zambesi to Mashonaland physically impracticable; the approach must be made from the south. He deems it necessary for the British Government to renew its proclamation defining the boundaries comprised within its sphere of influence, to refuse to recognise Portuguese claims therein, and to pledge itself to support the Chartered Company within those limits.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF AUSTRIA.

A CORRESPONDENT at Meran sends the *Pall Mall Budget* the following gossip about the Austrian Imperial family.

The Emperor of Austria has been staying here recently. Some of his subjects, who know his looks by heart, declare that he has aged twenty years in the last twelve months. His people sympathise with him very sincerely in the shame and grief of the Crown Prince's death. When one asks why he is so popular, it is hard to get a further than that he is "so affable;" and then various incidents are quoted in proof. He sent to say before he came that he wished for no formal reception here, and only the burgomaster went officially to meet the Emperor; but it seemed as if the whole population lined the station road, and shouted *Hochs* at him! The carriages that took the Emperor and his attendants to Villa Trauttmansdorf were simply *wretchedly* horsed—all except the Archduchess Valerie's carriage which came to fetch her father.

People here do not like the Empress. Even her great misfortunes don't seem to soften her subjects towards her. I hear that she is always "weeping" now—poor Empress! that she is evidently crazy; and that there is a doll which she carries sometimes on her arm, calling it "The Crown Prince" If you ask here why they do do not love their gracious and lovely liege lady, the answer is: "She is not 'gracious' to us!" To those who saw her hunting in England, it is nearly impossible to imagine her anything but lovely and lovable. Then she remembered everybody, and what they had spoken of when presented to her, and she had marvellous intuitions as to what would be acceptable words from her. She gave such presents too; and gave them with a grace which made them the pride and joy of the recipients for ever. To say she was universally kind and gracious is not to convey a full impression on her ingenuities of goodness and thoughtfulness. But in the Tyrol, as in Vienne, her subjects, when pressed to speak say that she won't even condescend to allow them to look at her! One wet day before the Emperor came, the Empress walked down the beautiful Gisela Promenade, which is the pride of Meran. She was not weeping then, and did not carry the doll people are talking of; nor did she seem to have fallen under the curse of her horse-madness. The Greek preceptor was in attendance, and she was busily talking with him. At Gastein, lately, the preceptor told an acquaintance of mine that his Imperial pupil spoke Greek admirably after only nine months' study! The Empress's figure is still lithe and girlish. She makes mountain excursions, and is said to do wonders in the way of climbing; but her doctors still forbid her riding.

The Archduchess Valerie and her fiance are also here. The world says the poor Valerie used to be, if she is not now, subject to fits! You seldom hear anything but melancholy reports about our great people up in the Villa Trauttmansdorf; and even sad news is as scarce as if there were a penalty for talking about the Imperial family. "Ah!" say the townsfolk, "it is not good for Meran when the Empress comes. It brings too many officers and their families; and all the houses are filled with people who spend very little money! The other strangers are better."

And before the Empress first came, Meran was quite a primitive place, I hear—living and lodging wonderfully cheap—and now it is thriving; moreover, growing. So some friends who have known it for years tell me! It was the Empress who made the place," by making it fashionable! But, the other day, a man growled to one of the *Curgaste*, "We shall have no fine weather till the Kaiserin leaves Meran!" and that won't be till mid-November! The Meraners seem heartily to wish her away; yet the place she has built in Corfu is a grievance against her. "To take so many guldens out of the country!" they mutter, that is, when they venture to say anything at all. An Austrian of substance thought it right and Politic to lower his voice to a whisper when he dared to tell me that the third wife of the Emperor's brother had come almost without fortune.

An English M. F. H. and his wife had an order given them a long time ago to see the Imperial stables, in, or near, Vienna. The lady, thinking to say something pleasant to their guide, remarked: "Your Empress came and hunted in Ireland and England." He growled, much to her surprise, "Why did you not keep her there?"

And in Ireland I can avouch she made herself nothing less than worshipful! The last and least of human kind, whose leading thought was to win a welcome by sheer goodness and kindness, could not have done more to deserve love than that Imperial visitor. Her great preoccupation seemed to be how to give the most pleasure to every one that came near her.

MORAL TRAINING OF THE GERMAN AND ENGLISH SOLDIER.

IT may be well to compare the moral aspect of the situation as it affects the position of the soldiers of the English and German armies respectively. The young German, as soon as he gets his uniform and is duly domiciled in his barrack-room, finds himself the subject of a perfect moral, military, and industrial training. He has no option in the matter. The State, while using him freely for its own requirements, has a large idea of its duties and ultimate interests. He is consigned to the charge of an older and steady soldier who is responsible for his general behaviour, and in whose company and under whose guidance alone he is at the outset of his career allowed to move abroad. He is worked hard, and has no time for idle thoughts. His average duties are about nine hours a day. The time is subdivided in such a manner that there is a constant change of occupation under the personal and immediate supervision of his captain and lieutenants. When he is not at drill or lecture, he is handed over to the military tradesmen and artificers, taught to mend his clothes, to make himself useful in every requirement of military life, to cook, to trench, and to work at some trade, which acquirements, while rendering a more serviceable item in his regiment, may benefit his future career which is a point the German authorities never lose sight of. As his self-control and experience are recognised, he is freed from the tutelage of his guardian, and in his turn had juniors put under his protecting wing. For thirty-four months this training goes on, until he is sent back to his home a finished soldier, thoroughly well up in all the duties of his station, with morals, at any rate, not deteriorated by his military career, strengthened and braced in body and mind, and imbued with habits of discipline and, above all, industry.

The English soldier, on the other hand, is treated with no such paternal care. When his recruit drills are over, he becomes a comparatively idle man. For many hours each day, on which he is off guard, he has nothing to do but to "loaf". He duly hates his turn of guardmounting, and supplements his leisure with a fair amount of malingering. With the fear of the guardroom before his eyes, he either keeps out of mischief or gets into it, just in proportion as fear or inclination may predominate. This goes on from year to year, whether his station be at home or abroad, until, when his time of discharge arrives, he is turned out upon the world again, with enough money in his pocket to suggest unlimited drink, with no prospect of the picket or the provost cell behind it. The country has had the best years of his life. During that period the authorities have insisted on his doing a certain amount of military duty. Moreover, they have placed at his disposal many chances of self-improvement. But they have not trained him to be a good citizen. In fact, they have thought of themselves only, and, beyond making the man very moderately efficient in the routine of his duty, have left him to himself to contract habits of idleness and profligacy if so inclined.

The German reserveman, returning to his home, finds, in most instances, little difficulty in settling down into civil life again. In the first place, to have finished his army service is in itself a strong recommendation. He has rendered service to the Fatherland, and this, in the eyes of the average German, constitutes a claim to consideration. The man has only been away about two and three-quarter years, and then not far away. The English reserveman, be it remembered, has been from six to eight years away, probably a good portion of the time abroad. His training has not fitted him for any position in civil life. His place, supposing him to have had any, has long since been filled up in the social world. Boys have grown into men since he left his native town or village. The years wasted in the ranks have put him at the tail-end of the procession. He is twenty-six or twenty-eight years of age, and he has, generally speaking, no trade. His habits have become fairly set, and they are those of an aimless idler. He comes into a social system where the very fact of his having been a soldier is against him. He has to compete, wheresoever he turns, with men who have been thoroughly trained to the work he seeks. We cannot think it good, either for the army or the nation, that young men should be, as our soldiers are, encouraged in idleness for years, and then be sent back to civil life to compete for an existence against all the forces which trade organisations can bring against them.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

A BAND of robbers have plundered the well-known Servian monastery at Detchan, in Old Servia. Two monks were obliged to seek safety in flight. Diplomatic remonstrances will be made to the Porte in connection with the affair.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice is unable to find a seat in Parliament, so he has taken a wife. In this Lord Edmund is wise in more than one sense. Lord Edmund George Petty-Fitzmaurice is the second son of the fourth Marquis of Lansdowne, and is 44, though he looks much older (a fact due partly to his not very robust health and partly to his academic habits). He gained a scholarship and prize at Trinity College, Cambridge, for English Essay, and graduated First Class in Classics, 1868. He succeeded Mr. Robert Lowe as Member for Calne—a notable thing in itself—and he served Lord Granville as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs—a post in which he displayed a host of good intentions, but was not a distinguished Parliamentary success.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford, the distinguished novelist, is about to settle down at Washington for the winter season with his wife, a daughter of General Berdan, who fought in the Army of the Potomac in the Civil War. Mr. Crawford, who has reached high rank in literature more quickly than perhaps any other writer of to-day, is a handsome man, six feet high, and with the fine bodily proportions of a Greek statue. He is an athlete, fencer, rider, and is, in short, an adept in nearly every manly sport. Few men living know every nook and corner of Italy better than Crawford. He has walked and ridden all over the peninsula.

Mrs. Crawford is a handsome woman, with a statuesque figure, lithe and graceful. She met Crawford first in Turkey, and was married to him in Constantinople, where she attracted much attention by her beauty and grace. Her Father, General Berdan, superintended the construction of a new rifle invention in Russia. Mr. Crawford is a nephew of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the well-known authoress, and wife of the late Dr. Samuel G. Howe, who fought for Greek independence, and taught the deaf and blind mute Laura Bridgman.

Cardinal Haynold, of Hungary, who is better known as a botanist than as a divine, has suddenly lost the faculty of reading and writing. Cardinal Hohenlohe, who is better known as a musical virtuoso than as a prince of the Church, is suffering from an equally curious mental disorder which makes his life a burden to him. Cardinal Melchors, who, again, is better known as a man of war against Bismarck than a theologian, is also practically *hors de combat*. The German Church is almost as badly off as the English in its representatives in the Sacred College; two of ours are never in Rome, and the third will never return.

Not only has Mr. Fletcher Moulton, Q. C., who has just been elected a Bencher of the Middle Temple, a better reputation as a scientist than any other man at the Bar, but he avails himself of the aid of science in the conduct of his extensive practice. He is the only barrister whose chambers can boast of the telephone, through which he holds communication with his numerous clients in the City, who are known in the Temple as "Moulton's puppets," because they are moved by means of a wire. Barristers, by the way, are surprisingly conservative so far as scientific improvements are concerned. Most of them still read their briefs by the dim light of candles.

There has been a good deal of scepticism in some quarters as to the seriousness of the Queen of Italy's "mountaineering." But that she is in very truth a respectable mountaineer is put beyond question by a note in the new number of the *Alpine Journal*. The most considerable expedition made by her Majesty this last summer was, it seems, an excursion from Gressoney to Zermatt, which was reached on August 20 by way of the Betta Furka, Cimes Blanches, and St. Theodule. On August 26 her Majesty ascended the Breithorn, spending two nights at the St. Theodule inn, and regaining Gressoney St. Jean next day by the same route as that by which she had come. The Breithorn (13,785 feet) is as yet the loftiest point which has ever been reached by a reigning European sovereign.

Mr. Jesse Collings, who, next to Mr. Chamberlain, is about the best abused man in the Liberal Unionist Party, has intimated in a letter to a friend that he has no wish to remain in the House of Commons when once he has assisted in passing a Bill which would make the acquisition of small holdings easier. There is no reason to doubt that Mr. Collings, who has been in indifferent health, has but little care for Parliamentary honours. Long before he entered the House of Commons in 1880 he was strenuously advocating the extension of allotments and small holdings on the platforms of the Labourers Union, of which he was a trustee; and since he has been in Parliament this is the one question to which he has devoted himself. Mr. Collings looks much older than he really is, for he is only fifty-eight years of age. By birth he is a Devonshire man; but for the greater part of his life he has carried on business in Birmingham. His entrance into public life was in 1869, when, he became Hon. Secy. of the National Education League, of which Mr. George Dixon was President and Mr. Chamberlain Chairman of Committee.

Students of Parliamentry humour incline to the side of Sir Wilfred Lawson as the most distinctly genuine and racy wit in the House of Commons. Mr. Labouchere is first favourite with many, but the Member for Northampton is by others held to be too conscious of his own jests to be a completely satisfactory jester. Sir Wilfrid's discovery of humour in the Brazil revolution shows that he can go beyond the brewers and the Peers for the sources of his fun. Mr. Labouchere, on the other hand, has never been distinctly at home in the realms of humour, except when these have environed as the subjects of his raillery the Queen's cream coloured ponies and the deer in the Royal parks, or the Royal ratcatcher. Sir Wilfrid Lawson is exactly sixty, and Mr. Labouchere fifty-nine.

The Earl of Euston, who obtained a warrant against Mr. Parke, is the eldest son of the Duke of Grafton, is 41 years of age, and is married, but has no children. The title is derived from Euston Hall, near Thetford, one of the Duke's country seats. The Grafton estates, in the Eastern Counties, passed into the family by the marriage of the first Duke with the daughter and heiress of the Earl of Arlington, one of the members of the famous "Cabal" Ministry in the reign of Charles II. About the middle of last century a member of the Grafton family obtained a lease of a huge slice of Church land in and near St. Pancras, through which circumstance Fitzroy-square, Cleveland-street, Grafton-street, Euston-square obtained their names. The sister of Mr. Balfour's father was the mother of the Duke of Grafton, and the sister of Lord Salisbury was the mother of Mr. Balfour.

Professor Mayor, the eminent Latinist, and president of the English Vegetarian Society, lives a quiet studious life at St. John's College, Cambridge. The Professor is a tall, dark man, with heavy, dark eyebrows, shadowing deep earnest eyes, and a bushy beard. He is a most intense student, and has all the appearance of it with his bent, bowed shoulders and absorbed look. Professor Mayor's passion in life after advancing the claims of his beloved Latin—he is, by the way, a brilliant Hellenist—is to popularise the Vegetarian theory. He is always ready to take the chair at a Vegetarian banquet, and eager to hold forth on the physical and moral advantages of the diet. It certainly seems to have agreed with him, for he is to-day a hale, vigorous man, with capacity for any amount of mental or physical exertion. He is reported to study some fourteen hours daily—a decree of mental exertion which would put the brains of many stout meat-eaters to a very severe test.

Lady Wilde continues to hold her weekly (Saturday) receptions in her house in Oakley-street. The hostess is a fine conversationalist, somewhat, perhaps, in the old-fashioned sense of the word, when it was expected that all who took part in the talk would say their best. Lady Wilde discourages gossip and scandal. She starts a theme, lofty or whimsical, and she likes her guests to take it up in the discussion. At her reception *salon* may be met many well-known literary and artistic people.

Mr. H. M. Stanley has rooms in Bond Street, which he has occupied, in the intervals of his expeditions, since he went to "find Livingstone." Mr. Stanley's land-lady is an optimist, and apparently a trustworthy one. She never believed in the death of her lodger. When it was reported, about a year ago, she alone amongst saddened hosts pooh-poohed it. "It is impossible," cried the worthy lady, "for Mr. Stanley has not given up his rooms, and I am sure that he will return to occupy them." And so, in truth and in all hopefulness, there is every prospect of the intrepid traveller doing.

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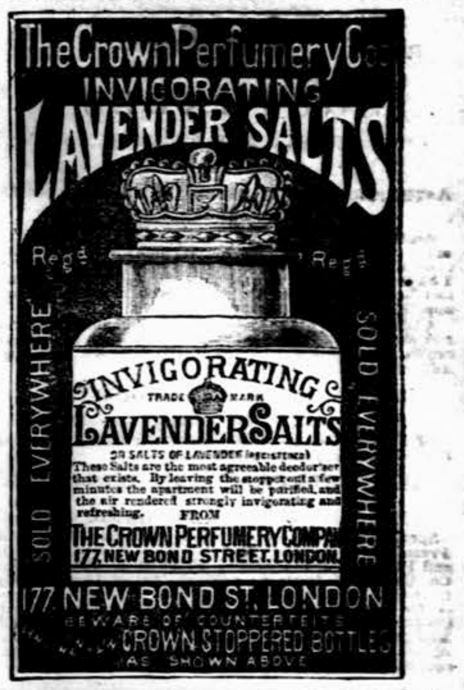
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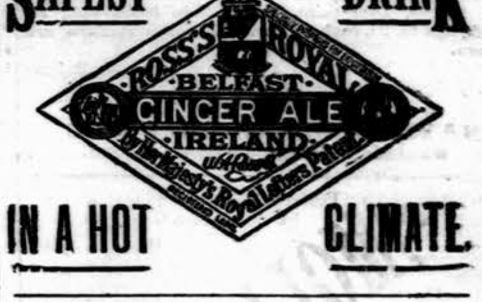

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As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

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Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

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Prepared only by the Preprietor Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent medicine Dealers everywhere.

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Perfected in One Operation by the process invented by Möller in 1852, Incomparable, Palatable, Perfect, Pure,

Do not be induced to accept *any* other ONLY Möller's ever took 20 Prizes.

REGIST'D MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MK.

CAPSULED BOTTLES ONLY.

Be wary of recent Imitations! so extensively puffed now.

Is simply a *pure* OIL! it contains none of the 50-60 per cent. of water necessarily in emulsions—cheap commodities usually charged at THE PRICE OF PURE OIL.

Be sure you have *NEW* oil!

EVERY BOTTLE OF RECENT PRODUCTION HAS THE DATE PERFORATED ON BOTH LABELS.

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED
EAU DE COLOGNE,
is unequalled for its strength and delightful fragrance. It far surpasses the numerous compounds sold under the same name.

Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
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BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

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Anyone whose duties require them to undergo mental or unnatural excitement or strain should use

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

It allays nervous excitement, depression, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition (by natural means). It is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.

DRAWING AN OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.—Late hours, fagged, unnatural excitement, breathing impure air, too rich food, alcoholic drink, gouty, rheumatic, and other blood poisons, biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, pimples on the face, want of appetite, heartburn, accidental indigestion, sourness of the stomach, &c., use ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

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CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* **WORTHLESS IMITATION.** *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at* ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy St., London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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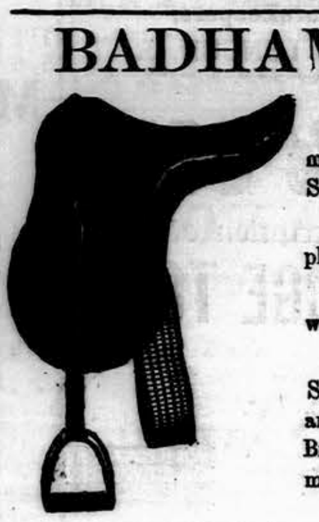

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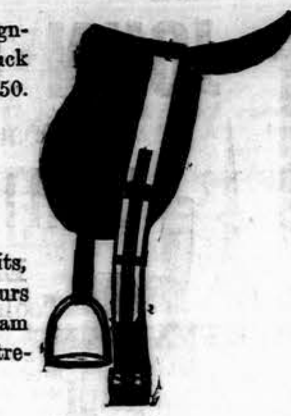

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In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

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Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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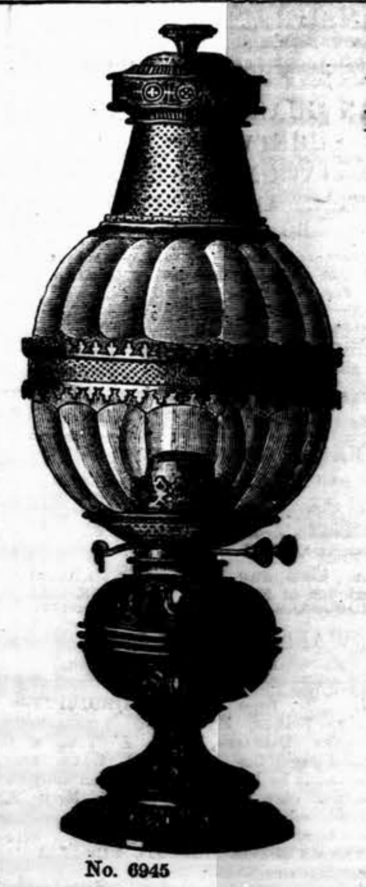

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THE VERY BEST, STORM, AND PUNKAHPROOF.
ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR USE IN INDIA.
EVERY IMPROVEMENT in this line has my constant and best attention, and my Illustrated Catalogues will convince any one that the Assortment I have is UNSURPASSED BY ANY FIRM IN THE WORLD.

VICTORIA BURNERS,
With ball flame and dioptric chimney, in six sizes, viz.:—

Nos.	15	20	25	30	35	45
With	28	45	66	76	120	157 candle power.

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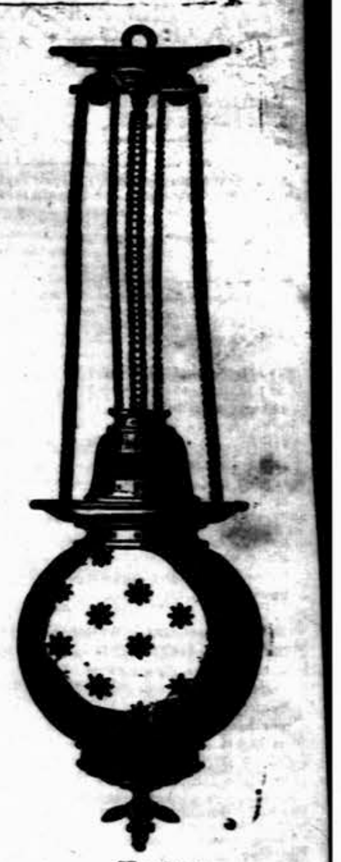

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DIAMONDS, set in combination.

WITH MOONSTONES AND PEARLS.

PEARLS AND MOONSTONES.

EXQUISITE SETTINGS.

MOONSTONES are very fashionable for Bridesmaids' Presents.

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LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

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BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

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HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION
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EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
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GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

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Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.

Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.

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Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.

Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.

In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

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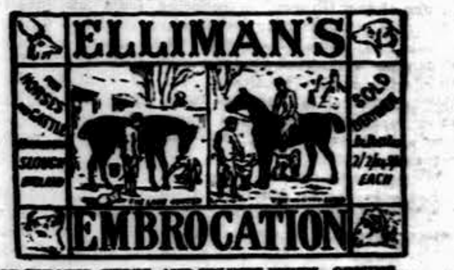

FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
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FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
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From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.

SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND.
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyninghame, Prestonkirk, N. B.
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SIRS,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
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Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

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Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION
FOR RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO.
SPRAINS.
UNIVERSAL ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION
BRUISES
CHEST COLDS
SORE THROAT from COLD-STIFFNESS
1/1½
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co Slough Eng.

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FOR KNITTING &c.

Fancy Wools
Real Kashmyr Wools,
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The Providence Mills Spinning Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, England, guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools & Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the best quality and pure fast dye. Write for the Samples (which may be kept without charge) and you will at once see the advantages of buying direct from the Spinner, the Saving being at least 3d. in the the 1s.

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CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the bloodand bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 1888.

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"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am very grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, grateful yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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